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Soviet Union

Vol III No 195 6 October 1983

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FURTHER COMMENTARY ON LATEST START ROUND

Reaction to Reagan Proposals

PM060914 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Oct 83 Second Edition p 3

[TASS Report: "From Militarist Positions"]

[Text] Washington, 5 October -- President Reagan has issued a statement concerning Soviet-U.S. talks on limiting and reducing strategic arms, which have resumed in Geneva.

He acknowledged that people everywhere in the world want such an agreement, which will cut the stockpiles of nuclear weapons. Moreover, he made every effort to create the impression that his administration's posture as regards the Geneva talks is changing for the better. But when it came to the essence of the matter, it became clear that these are nothing but words, words which are at odds with deeds and which are called upon to cover up Washington's intention to continue conducting its long-standing policy of whipping up the arms race in a bid to gain strategic military superiority over the USSR.

When Reagan spoke about so-called "flexibility" at the talks he used very many deliberately vague, obscure and unclear wordings. It was apparently not accidental that the White House had to elucidate the President's speech, but these "elucidations" prompt the conclusion that the U.S. Administration would like in fact to pass its measures to modernize the arsenal of strategic arms and build up the nuclear power of the United States for proposals to limit strategic arms.

The U.S. press points out that the latest U.S. proposals leave intact Reagan's plans for "America's rearming", a huge militaristic program on which the Americans must spend about $2 trillion in the course of 5 years. This program envisages the deployment of such latest types of strategic armaments as the "MX" intercontinental ballistic missiles, the "B-1" bomber, other missiles, planes, submarines and other types of armament whose creation will carry the arms race to a qualitatively new, higher stage.

It is also indicative that these "initiatives" are in keeping with the recommendations of the so-called Commission on Strategic Forces that has been created by the White House. The commission not only supported the militaristic program drawn up by the Pentagon but also suggested that they be expanded by creating the essentially new strategic missile "Midgetman".

Thus the essence of the U.S. proposal, far from curbing the strategic arms race, is to continue the race along the channels of improving the quality of missiles and bombers.

Against this background the deliberations of the head of the administration about the alleged new and additional "flexibility" of the United States at the talks are aimed simply at deceiving the public opinion. As the CBS Television Company pointed out, the Reagan administration in advancing its new "initiatives" was guided above all by its own interests, seeking, first of all, "to gratify the Congress to ensure further financing of the "MX" program and, secondly, to make a gesture with a view to the public in order to clear the way for the deployment of new U.S. nuclear armaments in Europe."

Longer Version of Reaction

LD051649 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Washington October 5 TASS -- President Reagan has issued a statement concerning Soviet-U.S. talks on limiting and reducing strategic arms, which have resumed in Geneva.

He acknowledged that people everywhere in the world want such an agreement, which will cut the stockpiles of nuclear weapons. Moreover, he made every effort to create the impression that his administration's posture as regards the Geneva talks is changing for the better. But when it came to the essence of the matter, it became clear that these are nothing but words, words which are at odds with deeds and which are called upon to cover up Washington's intention to continue conducting its long-standing policy of whipping up the arms race in a bid to gain strategic military superiority over the USSR.

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In particular, the elucidation of the President's speech by the White House staff spoke about the U.S. "readiness" to reduce the number of existing nuclear warheads as new warheads of various types are deployed. What is meant in fact is that the sides will get the right to deploy new, upgraded systems of mass annihilation as they phase out old, less effective ones.

As political observers note in this connection, the Soviet Union, quite the contrary, suggests already now to stop the further build-up of strategic armaments by both sides, that is freeze them at the present level and then to reduce the existing armaments by approximately 25 per cent from both sides, bringing them to the equal level, and then to advance further, to new reductions. The distinctive feature of the Soviet proposals is that they firmly close all the channels of the strategic nuclear arms race and are based on a strict observance of the principle of equality and equal security.

The U.S. press points out that the latest U.S. proposals leave intact Reagan's plans for "America's rearming", a huge militaristic programme on which the Americans must spend two odd trillion dollars [as received] in the course of five years. This programme envisages the deployment of such latest types of strategic armaments as the "MX" intercontinental ballistic missiles, the "B-1" bomber, other missiles, planes, submarines and other types of armaments whose creation will carry the arms race to a qualitatively new higher stage.

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Delegations Meet 5 Oct

LD051701 Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Geneva October 5 TASS -- Soviet-U.S. talks on limiting and reducing strategic arms resumed here today with a meeting between the heads of the two countries' delegations.

The Soviet delegation is led by Viktor Karpov. The U.S. delegation is headed by Edward Rowny.

Talks Considered 'Deadlocked'

LD050926 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0330 GMT 5 Oct 83

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Nikolay Agayants]

[Text] A further round, the fifth, of the Soviet-U.S. strategic nuclear arms limitation and reduction talks begin today in Geneva. As we know, the preceding four rounds produced no results, through the fault of Washington. The Soviet Union has done everything possible to formulate a mutually acceptable agreement which would make it possible to stop the unrestrained nuclear arms race both quantitatively and qualitatively. Now the Reagan administration, hiding behind verbiage about the U.S. aspiration for peace and arms limitation, has in effect brought the Geneva talks to deadlock.

'Real Door' Not Yet Open

PM051924 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Valentin Falin article under the rubric "Political Observer's Opinion": "Which Path Leads to Accord"]

[Text] President R. Reagan's fondness for theatrical poses is well known to everyone. His years of activity in Hollywood were not spent in vain. And perhaps H. Balzac was right when he noted in his "Comedie Humaine" that an unsuccessful career leaves an indelible mark on one's whole life. Whatever the case, the White House chief does not scamp on the presentation, and the more imperfect the scenario in terms of meaning, the more rhetoric there is, the more recitation to music, and the more of everything that must be taken to heart while bypassing the intellect.

On 4 October R. Reagan read out his latest statement in which measures for the modernization of the U.S. nuclear arsenal are passed off this time as actions for limiting strategic nuclear armaments. The President even asserted that the "highest goal" of his administration is "to achieve a stable balance at reduced levels of nuclear arsenals," that the United States wants to "reduce the arsenals of weapons earmarked for waging war -- and that is all." In his words, the Americans "from the very first day of negotiations have been striving for this goal and all their efforts in Geneva are oriented toward attaining that goal."

First and foremost it is worth asking: Is everything all right with R. Reagan's memory? It was he himself -- and not some double made up to resemble the President -- and also his secretaries and closest advisers who have constantly been proclaiming as a "supreme aim" the acquisition of the ability to direct matters with the Soviet Union "from a position of strength" and to wage, with prospects "of success," any war against the USSR -- local or widespread, nuclear or nonnuclear. One war was not enough for Weinberger. He demanded readiness for waging two and a half wars simultaneously and their horizontal escalation at Washington's discretion. R. Reagan himself appealed for a worldwide "crusade" against the "evil empire", as he dubs the Soviet Union. And so that no one should be in any doubt as to the earnestness of its intentions, the present administration has poured hundreds of billions of dollars into the development and production of MX, Tridents, Midgetman, B-1B and Stealth heavy bombers, cruise missiles of every basing mode, and so on and so forth. We shall not be mistaken if, when summing up the interim result of Mr Reagan's presidency, we were to observe that on average, each working day has seen the confirmation of one military program.

There is scarcely anyone who will undertake to dispute these facts. It is hardly likely that anyone is going to turn up who will be willing to interpret R. Reagan's appeal for the establishment of "undisputed" U.S. "superiority" on the seas and oceans as concern for "equilibrium." The demand that the United States should acquire an advantage in all other military spheres and be constantly ahead does not in any way attest to a desire "to reduce arsenals of weapons earmarked for waging war;" provided, that is, that one sticks to reality and does not smoke political opium.

Maybe Washington officialdom, taking a look back over the period of not quite three years that has elapsed, has had second thoughts and has recoiled from the brink of the precipice toward which mankind is being led by present U.S. policy? It does not seem that this is so. You will look in vain in R. Reagan's statement for any word about the United States' acknowledgment of the principle of equality and identical security on the basis of which the Soviet-U.S. accords in the arms control sphere were drawn up and implemented in the seventies. Without this, phrases to the effect that "the United States will agree to any fair and verifiable agreement which will enable forces to be stabilized at lower levels than currently exist" are words which conceal dark intent and which salve an impure conscience.

It would be different if Washington really had wanted to show goodwill: It would not have had to agonizingly wring from itself the "special, additional flexibility" which R. Reagan talks about. The United States could ratify the treaties signed by its presidents, and above all the SALT II Treaty which provides, in spite of attempts by the White House incumbent to create a different impression, for considerable reductions of arms and stabilization at lower levels compared with those that exist at present, and which proposed even bigger reductions and limitations in the future. No, it is clear that not just any agreement suits R. Reagan, not just any fairness and any equilibrium. He wants to be served up with the kind which will carry the United States to the position of world hegemony without a shot being fired.

And the President's bombastic exclamations change nothing here when he says: "The door to the conclusion of an agreement is now open. The whole world is waiting for the Soviet Union to walk through it." The USSR does not have to be coaxed [zazyvat] to the negotiating table. It does not have to be persuaded to append its signature to a document that enshrines the sides' assent to mutually acceptable and mutually advantageous conditions. The Soviet Union needs no persuading to confirm the earnestness of its signature with the act of ratification.

The door to agreement was slammed shut by the United States, which cynically demonstrated that it cares little for the rules of partnership; and it depends on Washington, and on it alone, whether in fact this door will be opened. Not some side door, not a door behind which imperial ambitions are concealed, but the real door.

I am not going to embark on an investigation of the true value of the "attenuated proposals on limiting the total number of ballistic missiles," of the United States' return to the tried and tested method of discussing all components of the strategic potential of the sides rather than those components selected according to America's taste, as the Reagan administration was insisting upon hitherto, nor of the "magnanimous readiness" to talk about bombers and cruise missiles. The delegations of both countries are embarking on their work at the Geneva talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms and will make their own clarifications. But one thing is beyond doubt for me: Unless R. Reagan has abandoned his hope of finding a method of acquiring unilateral advantages, the negotiations will do no good. Either an agreement of equals, an agreement to their identical benefit will be achieved, or there will be nothing at all.

Freeze Needed, Not Build-Down

LD052141 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] The Soviet-U.S. talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments resumed today in Geneva with a meeting of the delegation leaders. The Soviet delegation is led by Karpov. The U.S. delegation is led by Rowney. Here is a news commentary. Anatoliy Doronin is at the microphone:

Comrades, you already know from our programs and from press reports that the Soviet delegation has arrived in Geneva for the latest round of talks with the firm intention to work for the attainment of an agreement on the limitation of strategic armaments. If one is to summarize the essence of the Soviet stance as briefly as possible, one can say that it is necessary, first and foremost, to freeze existing strategic armaments at the present level and then to commence a stage-by-stage, radical reduction of these armaments. Generally speaking one can say that the USSR advocates the attainment of an agreement at the Geneva talks which, based on the principle of equality and identical security, would effectively close all channels for the strategic armaments race.

Unfortunately, the same cannot be said of the position of the other side, the United States. In verbally proclaiming its intention to work for profound reductions in strategic armaments, the U.S. Administration effectively does all it can to continue the strategic armaments race. Admittedly, it does not dare do this openly, in view of the fact that presidential elections are approaching in the United States and the overwhelming majority of Americans favor a freeze in nuclear armaments. Therefore, various kinds of so-called flexible approaches to the problem of limiting armaments are being invented. It is the intention of their authors that they should satisfy both the antinuclear movement and those who advocate continuation of the arms race.

President Reagan announced the latest approach of this kind on the eve of the new round of the Geneva talks. He proposed that following the installation of each new warhead on land-based strategic missiles, two obsolete ones should be destroyed and that following the installation of two new warheads on submarine-launched missiles, three old ones should be destroyed.

At first glance such a proposal might seem a step forward. But if you study it more deeply, it becomes clear that this proposal merely transfers the strategic armaments race onto a qualitative plane, onto the path of creating ever more advanced, destructive and far more expensive types of armament. The latter aspect is especially important for the military monopolies because it promises to provide them with fantastic profits for decades to come.

Judging by reports from Washington, however, it is considered there that one can hardly expect a favorable answer from the Soviet Union to such a proposal. They are undoubtedly right. The Soviet Union advocates a genuine end to the strategic armaments race. The path proposed by the United States is, however, very far removed from that, to put it mildly. One feels that instead of inventing such flexible approaches, the U.S. Administration should heed, first and foremost, the voice of its own people if it is really striving for success at Geneva. The overwhelming majority of the American people unambiguously express themselves in favor of a freeze on all nuclear armaments.

U.S., SOVIET INF DELEGATIONS MEET 5 OCT

LD051159 Moscow TASS in English 1139 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Geneva October 5 TASS -- The delegations from the Soviet Union and the United States to the talks on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe held a plenary meeting here today.

USSR WEEKLY DEPICTS REAGAN AS HITLER'S SUCCESSOR

PM051152 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 5 Oct 83 p 3

[Arkadiy Sakhnin article under the rubric "Ideology, Politics, Culture": "The Second Pretender; Do All People Understand What Is Happening?"]

[Text] An entire gamut of feelings and thoughts. About today's agitated world, about life on earth, about the distant and the not-so-distant past, about friends and enemies. And our thoughts and feelings, generated by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's statement, flow into one and give rise to energy and a desire to act. And you are no longer alone with your thoughts, these are not just your ideas: This is the single will of the people and the will of the earth's peoples, ineradicable like life itself. No matter how tragic the situation in the world may be, our optimism does not desert us because we are human beings and believe in mankind's reason; we believe in our ideals.

It is hard to keep inside that which has gripped your soul. And this is why I am writing.

The madman had a bomb in his hand. He was determined to rule the world. We appealed for the madman to be stopped. Let us all get together, take the bomb away, and send the sick man to hospital.

"What is the matter with you?", the Western countries' leaders smiled at us. "The madman must be treated well, tenderly. We will persuade him and placate him, and he will calm down."

They went to Munich to try to persuade him. They were too kind and made him a gift of Czechoslovakia. He said that he had calmed down. He said that he would put the bomb away, and that would be the end of that.

Those who betrayed the Allied state were triumphant. They went back from Munich to their capitals like victors, and the Champs Elysees and the banks of the Thames echoed their triumphant "vivat."

It is well known how it all ended. Fifty-five million dead. More than half of Europe in ruins. The smoke from smoldering ashes hung all over Europe. In Asia -- Hiroshima and Nagasaki. In the United States -- the low hum of electronic calculators. The cash was being counted.

The world was in mourning. In mourning, but alive. The sun rose above it. Imperialism was raging -- it had failed to exterminate the ideas of socialism. They had spread even more widely. They had moved across to other countries. They had to be stopped. Something had to be invented. It was invented. Imperialism invented the monstrous hybrid of peace and war -- the "cold war." It even devised a formula for it: "brinkmanship." Keep the world in a permanent state of tension, in fear.

The peoples perceived this. Under pressure from the peoples, imperialism seemed to accept the incipient detente. But it could not keep it up. What do you mean, detente?! So much power! Must rule the world!

A familiar tune. We heard it from the madman. It was also heard by a smart master of ceremonies, an actor from the "General Electric Theater" television program. He was advertising washing machines and detergents. He got it into his head: a career can be built round this tune. He selected the words to the tune and rehearsed the pose of sovereign. He uttered: "I will not end the ideological 'drama.'" Those who write with pain at the sound of the word "peace" liked the pose. They liked the words, too. They decided to give it a try and brought the actor in for a test. They hauled him off the theatrical and onto the political stage. On the small stage, to start with. The familiar tune sounded louder, the words more threatening. The test was successful. On to the big stage.

This is how the second plenipotentiary of imperialism to lay a claim to world domination appeared on earth in our days. He picked a team worthy of himself and settled into the White House.

Today the Second Pretender holds in his hands not a bomb but a nuclear missile. He is waving it about on land, on the water, under the water, and in the sky, and is carrying it into space. He has different missiles. He has missiles like, for example, the Titan-2 ICBM. One hit by it equals 500 Hiroshimas. Or others like the Trident-1. It strikes from a distance of 7,400 km. During its flight, its nose cone divides and spits out eight individually targetable nuclear warheads. An Ohio-class submarine carries on board 24 missiles -- 192 warheads. That means 960 Hiroshimas.

It was not I who thought of this unit for the measurement of human deaths and destruction This invention stands to the credit of those who dropped the first atomic bomb. The new unit of measurement has become firmly established as part of their daily usage. They use it in the development of new types of weapons. Thus, when developing Trident-2, whose power is almost double that of its predecessor -- about 1,800 Hiroshimas -- they calculated: One Hiroshima equals 140,000 lives, so what do 1,800 Hiroshimas equal? They multiplied these figures, and the answer was 252 million. Two hundred and fifty-two million lives, almost five times the losses suffered by humanity during the whole of World War II. This is just a single salvo from a single Ohio submarine armed with Trident-2 missiles. Suitable. They started fitting them out.

Further calculations? Incalculable....

The gigantic military octopus overshadowed by the stars and stripes has spread all over the globe. The same flag flies over 1,500 military bases and installations located in 32 countries in the world. A destructive force that is hard to comprehend is concentrated in them.

But so what? Are we by any chance helpless in the face of this element? No, we also have something. Something serious. We can defend ourselves. This makes the Second Pretender indignant and sets him in a new state of rage. Look out, he shouts. America is in danger! How dare they?! The Russians have built the aircraft carriers Kiev and Minsk, the nuclear-powered missile cruiser Kirov, the Typhoon submarines.... But he keeps quiet about the fact that all these branches of armed forces emerged in our country only after the U.S. Navy was equipped with similar types.

And what did you think, after all: that we would build canoes to face your armadas?

The Soviet Union has 135 military plants! -- we hear from across the ocean. I don't know. Maybe we do have 135 of them. I am quite prepared to accept it. But the United States has 145, as well as 4,000 private firms completing Pentagon orders. Were we supposed to build toy factories in response to this? We would, of course, like to create only enterprises which would work for the people's benefit. But we will not allow ourselves to fall back in the military sphere -- history will not forgive that.

We have never been first in the arms race, nor have we ever wanted to be first. We were the first to build an AES. We were the first to launch a nuclear-powered icebreaker. We were the first to go up into space, marking the beginning of a new era in mankind's development. We were and still are the first to propose that we disarm. We have proposed cutting down armed forces, we have proposed limiting production and banning development of new systems and renouncing chemical, bacteriological, and other barbarous weapons, and we have, finally, proposed complete disarmament. They reject, don't want such things. It was we who unilaterally declared that we would not be the first to use nuclear weapons. Follow our example, and the question of nuclear war will fade into nonexistence. The only remaining thing would be to destroy the nuclear weapons. We have developed the technology to accomplish that. It envisages the release of incalculable energy for peaceful purposes. And for the very same purposes -- astronomical amounts of electronic and radio equipment, various instruments, metals, and other materials.

They, the others, know about this technology, but don't want to hear about it. They will not heed the voice of reason. What do they want, after all? They want us to look on as they arm themselves, and to obey them in fear of these weapons. But this is something that we don't want.

We will not allow others to determine our fate. We have been forced to keep up with armaments. We have not gone ahead one iota, but we have not fallen back, either. This is how an approximate equilibrium was established in the two worlds' armaments. Everybody knows about this. In 1981, Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov declared before the whole world: "I can confirm with all responsibility that approximate equality in strategic nuclear arms exists between the Soviet Union and the United States, between the Warsaw Pact and NATO...." In the same year A. Haig, who occupied the post of secretary of state, said: "...Approximate parity between our two countries in strategic nuclear forces continues to be maintained."

A year later the "approximate equality" was confirmed by former Defense Secretary Schlesinger. Meanwhile the Second Pretender, aware of all this, has declared that his program is to "restore strategic superiority over the USSR in 10 years."

This superiority will not materialize. Neither in 10 years, nor within any other time limits. No matter what it may cost us, it will not materialize.

In the attempt to implement his plan, he is sending Pershing and cruise missiles to Europe. Where else next? How many more? The insanity of those who are prepared to accept the new U.S. weapons on their territory is amazing. It is not clear what this could mean for them, how it could all end for them? Or are they calculating on our being unable to respond? Can they not understand that, if Washington presses the button, we will receive the signal at the same time as those standing at the control panels of the U.S. missiles? And don't let the people in Washington hope that we would limit our response only to the U.S. forces based in Europe.

What will happen? It is terrifying to think about. It is awesome to talk about. "Limited nuclear war" is a brazen bluff. The gigantic force of the split atom will not halt at border posts. There is enough of it to make the oceans boil and to melt the arctic ice. Don't let people inthe White House daydream about the mythical "limited one," don't let them hope that they will set their electronic calculators in motion again. No one will be counting any cash.

And still the Second Pretender is trying to push through the "limited one." On theeve of the opening of the UN General Assembly session, the White House released a document stamped "For Immediate Distribution." It reported the U.S. President's meeting with the heads of delegations, at which he solemnly proclaimed his intention to deliver an exceptionally important message at the current session. His intention to reveal there his new initiatives, his new constructive proposals that would finally break the deadlock at the Geneva talks.

And so he spoke. It was annoying that I did not quite understand everything in his statement. It did, however, become clear that this was not my own fault. Many people did not understand. More precisely, very few people understood. The White House realized this. To its credit, it quickly found a way out of the situation. "Explanations" to the President's speech were released the very next day. This is good. They did the right thing -- they deciphered what exactly the U.S. President wanted to say from such a high rostrum.

Even the President himself formulated some things clearly. He said, for example, that he had already and repeatedly proposed reducing strategic arms and even completely "wiping them off the face of the earth." And he defined this more precisely: What he has in mind are "fast-flying, accurate ICBM's comprising a first-strike potential." Wonderful, isn't it? Attractive, as well? Are we really against that? Well, under what conditions is this "wiping off" to take place?

At this point I would like to have interrupted his speech and asked: "And what, Mr President, about the thousands of U.S. nuclear missiles based in Europe and targeted on vital centers in the Soviet Union: are they to remain? And what about your armadas of heavy bombers with nuclear ballistic missiles: Are they to remain? And the Pershings and the cruises? Are they not first-strike weapons? Ture, according to your "flexible" option, they are such weapons in some people's hands only. In ours. We have already heard this. So where are the 'new,' the 'constructive' proposals?"

We understand you well, Mr President. Let Europe explode while you, with medium-range weapons well out of your reach, sit on Capitol Hill and observe. Is that right?

Incidentally, about medium-range weapons. This "new initiative" by the U.S. side was very accurately described by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov. He said:

"...We are being offered talks on how to hlep the NATO bloc change the balance in medium-range nuclear means existing in Europe to its advantage. And this move is being presented as something new, without even batting an eyelid."

No, they are not proposing anything new. Nor are they acting in a new way. The U.S. Brookings Institution has calculated how they act. According to its data, between 1946 and 1975 the United States resorted on 215 occasions either directly or indirectly to the use of armed forces or threatened other countries with military interference. The question of using nuclear weapons has been on the agenda in Washington on 19 occasions. On four occasions it was proposed to use nuclear weapons against the USSR.

Why, Mr President? Just because we exist?

The team that has settled into the White House continues to scream about our superiority in arms. Yes, they lack one type of weapon which we possess. None of their scientific and design centers is capable of creating it. None of their dollars are capable of purchasing it. And we mastered this weapon a long time ago, at the dawn of the revolution, while we were still economically weak. And even at that time the force of this weapon helped us achieve victory over the allied armies of the Russian bourgeoisie and the Entente. It does not age with the passage of time. It grows stronger and becomes mroe powerful as time passes. Everyone knows that when the madman threw the bomb at us he enjoyed superiority in tanks, artillery, and aircraft, as well as in the numerical strength of the fully mobilized army, and the advantage of surprise attack. Nevertheless, he did not have and could not have had the weapon which we possess: If an idea conquers the masses, it becomes a material force.

Our ideological strength is the weapon most feared by the enemies. Our communist ideology, our world outlook, our faith in the correctness of our cause were the main weapons which helped us, even while the Great Patriotic War was in progress, to achieve complete superiority in all other types of weapons available to the enemy.

Now we are not alone. For a long time now communism has ceased to be a specter. The ideas of communism have created in Europe a mighty community of socialist countries. These ideas have crossed the frontiers of Europe. They have already gained a foothold in a number of Asian, African, and Central and Latin American countries.

Our weapon is bloodless. And we offer capitalism a bloodless competition. They are afraid. They are afraid of our ideological weapon. They want to knock it out of our hands. Beat our ideas out of people's heads. Dilute the brains, corrode morally, deprave spiritually, undermine the faith in people and the system generate an apathy toward life.

We have been encircled not only by military bases but also by launchers and launchpads for a total psychological assault on the mind. Two U.S. radio stations, ensconced in Munich as if on their own territory, have established in various countries around us 46 powerful relay stations whose antennas are aimed at the Soviet Union and the European socialist countries. They pontificate round the clock on 80 frequencies. Their programs are in 6 East European languages and 15 languages of the USSR peoples. But these are just a few of the means whose purpose is to "bring about an evolution in the Soviet people's way of thinking."

The second pretender has already started World War III in the psychological field. He has conducted a fundamental reorganization of ideological structures. War is war -- and so has handed the leadership of propaganda over to the army and the intelligence services. He has set up a central staff for this purpose -- a government body with unlimited rights and powers, covered up by the modest title of "Special Propaganda Planning Group." He has installed his national security aide at its head. The group includes the defense secretary and the head of the CIA. This troika, together with the USIA director, comprise the central staff leadership. The troika is understandable; they are directly linked with war. But the USIA? It is nothing but the U.S. Information Agency. That is its official title. It hardly matters what it is called! The news agencies deal with information. The USIA, on the other hand, is a gigantic complex, similar in nature to Goebbels' Propaganda Ministry of blessed memory but far more powerful, whose purpose is "...to seek new ways and means of ideological infiltration of the USSR and the East European countries." All U.S. embassies have received orders from the White House team: The USIA sections "... must be accepted by all ambassadors as one of the most important elements of U.S. representation abroad."

The USIA consists of 10,000 personnel and 206 sections in various countries. Many hundreds of newspapers publish articles aimed against us on its orders, and it directs publication of special issues of journals, books, and movies -- cleverly put-together documentaries and "features" -- as well as television movies and programs; radio programs are broadcast, spectaculars are organized, special literature is delivered to libraries, and exhibitions with tendentiously selected exhibits are held. All this, taken as a whole, presents our Armed Forces as forces of aggression and is meant to generate hatred of us.

Special scientific centers act along the same lines. These are the Hoover Institute for War, Revolution, and Peace, the Russian Institute, the Research Institute on International Change, the Russian Research Center, the Research Institute on Russia and the East European Countries, the Research Insttitue on Questions of Communist Strategy and Propaganda; all together about 200 "institutes," "centers," and "foundations." They employ thousands of psychologists, sociologists, economists, financiers, engineers, doctors, military experts -- representatives of all fields of knowledge.

They submit hundreds of doctoral dissertations and develop various aspects of one and the same theme: how to poison the faith of peoples in the USSR and the socialist countries in their own social system. How to present lies so that they sound like truth. They study and present a distorted picture of our policy, our economy, our life. Their filing cabinets contain many thousands of "personal files" on our cadres. They file away service changes, incentives, awards and penalties, views, and personal inclinations concerning our scientists, writers, composers, famous athletes and actors, designers, architects.

They try to find where, who, and at what convenient time the subject of their grafting may be. They also write the scenarios of major provocations.

They do not count the dollars when testing us in "psychological warfare", they throw away billions on it. Now they have reached another extreme: They do not count human lives. They keep on testing. They cannot understand that we will not forego our sovereignty. We will not permit espionage flights not only over our strategic bases but even over fields where we have sown potatoes.

Judging by the U.S. military preparations, its major operations in the "psychological offensive," the heating up of the atmosphere in the world, and the critical tension in international relations, we see that a deadly danger hangs not only over our motherland but over the world.

Let us recall. Aleksandrov's song "Arise, Immense Country..." came out on the third day of the Great Patriotic War. Shostakovich's famous Sixth Symphony was performed and the plays of Korneychuk and Simonov were showing in the very first period of the war. The entire creative intelligentsia, from Aleksey Tolstoy and Mikhail Sholokhov to the rank-and-file literary worker, rose to fight against the deadly danger together with all peope. Writers, painters, composers, and journalists set aside their unfinished works, declared themselves mobilized, and joined the great struggle with their weapon truth.

The war which imperialism is now planning will not have a "first
solution is not to permit war. All our strength must be devoted to this purpose.

Are we in a position to say that all Soviet writers today have oriented their creativity and their talents against the threat of war? This is the requirement of the times. Today our hearts must echo again: "Arise, Immense Country!"

This applies to every Soviet person. "Everything for the front, everything for victory!" Under this party slogan the Soviet people labored, forgetful of their own selves, and achieved victory.

We will manage to keep our self-control in today's agitated world. Just as in those victorious years, we will cast equanimity aside and roll up our sleeves. Today we cannot, we do not have the right not to work at full stretch. Each one of us must be aware of the thought: My labor consolidates our might. A might which prevents the unleashing of a nuclear catastrophe.

We are the main force which is called upon to halt the insanity. People on earth understand ever more clearly the state the world is in. And they are not keeping silent. We have entered a new historical era in the movement of social forces. History has not seen such a worldwide agitation by the peoples protesting against the new American weapons. Their voice cannot be stifled. It will echo ever louder until it turns into a gigantic material force.

Take the plugs out of your ears, Reagan. Time to think about God. That is what religious people would say. But we are realists: Think about Nuremberg.

SOVIET 'GOODWILL' TOWARD DISARMAMENT RE TERATED

LD060658 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Commentary by political observer Nikolay Shishlin]

[Text] The attitude to the well-known statement by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, which contains a clear and articulate exposition of the Soviet foreign policy position at the present moment, is not identical. This lack of identity has been engendered by the political and ideological views of those who form an opinion about this important Soviet foreign policy document.

Those circles hoping for a new twist in the arms race would like to see in this statement only toughness. Is there toughness in the statement? Yes, of course. In questions of its own security and in questions of the security of its friends and allies the Soviet Union does not intend to offer charity and will not do so.

However, those politicians who form an unprejudiced opinion and are able to realize what they have read, to give a realistic appraisal of what they have read, also saw in Yuriy Andropov's statement something else -- namely, the authoritative confirmation of the Soviet Union's goodwill, its readiness to seek agreement, a mutually acceptable compromise, including on such a critically urgent question as the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe.

What is needed for this? Not all that much is needed -- namely, the strict observance of the principle of equality and identical security of the sides. It goes without saying that attempts to break the Warsaw Pact and NATO, and between the Soviet Union and the United States, are completely unacceptable. It should also be said that, in themselves, these attempts serve no purpose. The Soviet Union will not allow the military-strategic parity to be broken. It has at its disposal all the necessary material resources.

These two aspects -- clarity and sobriety of judgment regarding the seriousness of the present moment and an equally clear and definite confirmation of the constructive course of Soviet foreign policy -- constitute the essence of the important foreign policy document about which so much is being spoken of today in the world, a document which at the same time is both a warning about danger and carries in it the hope of averting this danger.

ADELMAN SEEKS SOVIET 'UNILATERAL' DISARMAMENT

LD061223 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0500 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Washington, 6 Oct (TASS) -- While taking cover behind discussions of its "aspiration" toward arms limitation, the Reagan administration is in fact trying to move it in a qualitatively new direction -- that of unilateral disarmament of the Soviet Union.

The latest confirmation of this was an address to journalists at the National Press Club by K. Adelman, the director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Not mincing words, he ascribed "a love of peace" totally to the Reagan administration and discussed the intention of the White House to "achieve real progress at the talks with the USSR," both in the field of limitation and reduction of strategic weapons and in medium-range nuclear missile weapons.

However, Adelman's very next statements graphically demonstrated the falsehood of these assertions and confirmed the fact that the United States is in fact openly trying to blackmail the USSR, to persuade it to conclude an unequal agreement by means of threats of production of new kinds of nuclear weapons, both strategic and medium-range. Thus, for example, among those conditions which in the opinion of the Reagan administration would supposedly prepare the ground for "serious conduct of talks," Adelman named... "progress in the programs for modernization and preparation for the deployment planned for the end of the year in West Europe of Pershing II and cruise missiles, and in the field of strategic weapons -- the deployment of the B-1 bomber, the Trident submarines, "MX" and "Midgetman" missiles."

USSR 'READY TO AGREE' TO IAEA INSPECTIONS

AU051226 Vienna KURIER in German 5 Oct 83 p 3

[Wolfgang Broer Report: "On the Eve of a Verification of Soviet Nuclear Power; Vienna: Moscow Sends a Signal"]

[Excerpts] Moscow is now sending a good will signal: The Soviets are ready to agree to an inspection of their nuclear power plants by officials of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

This would be the first time in history that the USSR would permit international inspections on its territory. Western diplomats at the IEAE in Vienna are stating in unison that the Soviet Union's readiness for negotiations politically constitutes an important signal. For the first time, they say, the Kremlin is ready to permit inspections by international officials on its national territory concerning compliance with an agreement.

Negotiations Making Good Headway

Thus far a vague hint concerning such an international verification has only been dropped at the Vienna troop reduction talks. There Moscow's representatives declared their readiness in principle to concede an international verification during the "thinning period" -- that is during the troop withdrawal. But an agreement at the troop reduction talks (MBFR) is still miles away. The negotiations with Moscow at the IAEA are making good headway, however.

U.S. 'SERIOUSLY RECONSIDERING' UNESCO RELATIONS

LD050922 Moscow TASS in English 0830 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Washington October 5 TASS -- Having launched a relentless high-pressure campaign against the United Nations, the Reagan administration chose UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation) as a target of especially malicious attacks. The latest blow was delivered by the U.S. Department of State. An official State Department spokesman read a prepared statement on the matter, accusing UNESCO of departing from the aims for which it was founded. The statement reveals that at present the administration is seriously reconsidering U.S. relations with UNESCO. The authors of the statement underline that the USA is considering its future participation in that organization.

When questioned by newsmen, the spokesman categorically declined to elaborate on what was meant by the "reconsidering" of U.S. position on UNESCO. He said that views of the Reagan administration on the organisations of the United Nations family were formulated in a recent speech of Jean Kirkpatrick, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, in Congress. True, she exhaustively formulated U.S. attitude toward UNESCO and said that the USA should withdraw from it altogether because Israel had been expelled from it.

U.S. ATTACKS UN DISCUSSION ON CENTRAL AMERICA

LD050956 Moscow TASS in English 0901 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] New York October 5 TASS -- The General Committee of the U.N. General Assembly has decided following keen debates to recommend the question of the situation in Central America as a threat to international peace and security and peace initiatives as an item for inclusion in the agenda of the 38th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Suggesting this item, Miguel d'Escoto, minister of foreign affairs of Nicaragua, stressed that the situation in that part of the world was causing profound worry all over the world. The United States is trying to use mercenaries and the troops of its allies in waging its dirty war against Nicaragua.

Nicaragua's initiative was backed by Grenada, Guyana, Libya, Algeria, and the countries of the socialist community.

However, the delegate of the USA and its closest allies, delegates of the blood-stained regimes of El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and other countries fiercely attacked in the committee the proposal to discuss in the U.N. the crisis in Central America. Washington is not pleased with the fact that the world attention will again be drawn to its flagrant intervention in the affairs of Nicaragua and to the CIA's dirty and vicious actions.

UN DELEGATES SUPPORT SOVIET INITIATIVES

LD052024 Moscow TASS in English 1729 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] New York October 5 TASS -- It is with a feeling of profound satisfaction that we have received the new important Soviet initiatives aimed at the consolidation of world peace, Nicaragua's Ambassador at the United Nations Francisco Javier Chamorro Mora said in a conversation with TASS correspondents. We believe that it is precisely due to the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union and its efforts that nuclear war is avoided. The new Soviet initiative envisaging the freezing of nuclear arsenals is also aimed at this. The United States to which this call is addressed above all should at least heed the voice of reason and end the insane nuclear arms race and the "gunboat diplomacy" it conducts in various regions.

Well-reasoned, imbued with the spirit of responsibility, this is how the statement of the Soviet delegation was described by Ambassador of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen at the United Nations 'Abdallah Salah al-Ashtal. The Soviet Union has shown again its deep allegiance to the consolidation of international peace, security, disarmament, he said. This has been confirmed on Tuesday again by the new Soviet initiatives. They show that the Soviet Union has a responsible and serious attitude to the problem of disarmament and peace while the imperialist circles are stirring up war hysteria and show no interest in genuine disarmament. We applaude the Soviet stand.

The Soviet Union showed again how ardent its striving for peace is, said Algeria's Ambassador at the United Nations Hadj Mohamed Sahnoun. This is natural for a country which lost more than 20 million lives during the Second World War. The Soviet proposals are important and positive. The international community welcomes the idea of freezing nuclear armaments.

The proposals advanced by the Soviet delegation have a particularly positive significance against the background of the ever speeding arms race, said Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States at the United Nations Clovis Maksoud. All the measures aimed at curbing the arms race meet the aspirations of peoples. Such is the proposal of freezing nuclear armaments. I am confident that this is a very important contribution to the discussion of questions of disarmament, he said.

The threat of militarization of outer space cannot but cause concern. The appropriate draft submitted by the Soviet Union for the consideration of the session must help avert this threat.

'VIRTUALLY' NO RESULT IN FRENCH-AFRICAN TALKS

LD051401 Moscow TASS in English 1215 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Paris October 5 TASS -- The tenth conference of heads of state and government of French-speaking Africa and France held in the city of Vittel (Vosges Department) has ended virtually without result. The main issue was the situation in Chad.

Representatives of France and 38 African nations who took part in the meeting have failed to reach accord on the ways of settlement of the internal conflict in Chad gravely aggravated by large-scale imperialist intervention in the affairs of that country.

The meeting has once again demonstrated the reluctance of the present Ndjamena regime, heavily backed by Washington, Paris and several African countries close to them, to assist the efforts of the Organisations of African Unity to bring about peace and a just settlement in Chad, despite statements by representatives of Chad's Transitional National Unity Government (TNUG) led by Goukouni Oueddei -- statements concerning the readiness of the transitional government for talks.

President Francois Mitterrand of France who chaired the meeting tried hard in his speeches to justify armed intervention in Chad where 3,500 French officers and men are still stationed with the task of propping up the pro-Western regime of Hissein Habre which is rapidly losing popular support.

REAGAN SUSPENSION OF PHILIPPINES VISIT VIEWED

LD050827 Moscow TASS in English 1826 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 4 TASS -- TASS observer Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The White House announced on Monday that the visit of the President of the United States Reagan to the Philippines planned for next November has been suspended. An official statement to this effect says that this is connected with the discussion of a number of important bills in the Congress. In reality this decision is based on considerations of security of the head of the Washington administration. This is said outright in commentaries of major U.S. television companies ABC and NBC. President Reagan has clearly got frightened that serious troubles are in store for him on the Philippines, that there might even be a threat to his life. The country is gripped with unrest that followed the tragic death of the opposition leader Aquino who was killed in August in the Manila Airport when he was descending from a plane that had arrived from the United States. Among numerous versions of this event there were those that did not preclude the involvement of the United States CIA.

The present unrest on the Philippines has a clearly manifested anti-American character. The United States has in the Philippines two large military bases that promote further increase of the U.S. military presence not only in the western part of the Pacific but also in the Indian Ocean basin. The sway of U.S. monopolies has a deleterious effect on the economy of the Philippines while protectionism practiced widely by Washington puts barriers in the way of Filipino export.

Thus, it is the concern for his security that compelled Reagan to suspend his visit to the Philippines. As to the security of others, there are no signs that Washington shows the same concern. The events connected with the beginning of the current session of the United Nations showed clearly that the U.S. side did not wish to ensure the security of a number of delegations, to create normal conditions for representatives of sovereign state.

HISTORY OF U.S. 'MILITARY ADVENTURISM' DEPICTED

PM051339 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Sep 83 Second Edition p 3

[Article by Reserve Major General L. Korzun, candidate of military sciences: "A Policy of Extreme Adventurism"]

[Text] Each day, and even each hour, of our turbulent and anxious age confirms the correctness of the conclusion, drawn at the 26th CPSU Congress, that the policy of the most aggressive imperialist circles displays in a particularly blatant way "adventurism and a readiness to gamble with mankind's vital interests in the name of their narrow and selfish goals...."

A high price was paid 4 decades ago by the German people and the peoples from Hitlerite Germany's satellite countries for similar adventurism by the fascist ringleaders. The organizers of that military adventure, unprecedented in history, did not escape retribution. Some of them committed suicide, others ended up on the gallows in Nuremberg.

It would seem that history had taught a harsh lesson to the lovers of adventures. But the bitter paradox cited by British writer Bernard Shaw would seem to apply fully to the representatives of the reactionary imperialist forces: "The only lesson that can be learned from history is that no lessons are learned from it."

From Truman and Churchill to Reagan and Thatcher, the captains of the imperialist ship have been steering it on a course of extreme adventurism, an unprecedented arms race, and inflated military hysteria. And the ship itself is loaded -- overloaded, to be more precise -- with nuclear missile weapons and other means of mass destruction. That is why, unless it is stopped in good time, it could bring disaster to all of mankind.

During the postwar period the world has experienced fluctuations in the political climate: It has lived through the cold war and through the thaw of incipient detente which, through the fault of the imperialist forces and primarily of the U.S. ruling circles, was quickly wrecked. And now the needle of the political barometer has again fallen sharply to the danger level.

The statement by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which was published yesterday, made a principled evaluation of the course followed in international affairs by the incumbent U.S. Administration. "To put it briefly," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov pointed out, "this is a militaristic course posing a serious threat to peace. Its essence is, while disregarding the interests of other states and peoples, to try to ensure for the United States positions of world dominance."

Military strength has been officially proclaimed by the Reagan administration to be the main, if not the only, tool of foreign policy -- a policy which has essentially proclaimed the entire globe to be a sphere of U.S. "vital interests," a policy founded upon pathological hatred for the Soviet Union and socialism and upon the obsession with the "crusade against communism." In one of his speeches the U.S. President called for -- no more and no less -- progress toward a future when the American eagle would soar up and "America will be the mightiest power in the world."

A particular danger is posed by the fact that the latter-day "crusaders" with their impermeable anticommunism are holding in their hands enormous stockpiles of strategic nuclear weapons which are constantly growing and which provide the foundation of that strength which, as has already been mentioned, they have made the main tool of their aggressive policy. At present the United States has at its disposal 26,000 nuclear warheads, including over 13,000 strategic ones. It is planned to manufacture another 17,000 nuclear warheads in the next decade. What is also being discussed is a sharp increase in their total yield, their greater accuracy, and so on. And all this is under conditions where, according to scientists' estimates, the destructive power of stockpiled nuclear weapons is already equal to more than 1 million million bombs similar to those which the Americans dropped on Hiroshima in August 1945.

The Soviet Union is constantly stressing the need to prevent a catastrophe and to avert a world nuclear missile war and is pointing out the danger of the arms race. This danger is particularly menacing in Europe, which has now become a sensitive point in international relations.

According to specialists' estimates, the present concentration of combat units and military equipment in Europe is already 20 times higher than the world average. And Washington is striving, come what may, to deploy here almost 600 of the latest medium-range missiles which, with regard to the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries, are strategic means for a nuclear first strike.

The Reagan administration is simultaneously implementing large-scale programs for the manufacture and deployment of MX strategic missiles, long-range cruise missiles, and sophisticated strategic bombers. Nor are the U.S. ruling circles overlooking the stockpiling and modernization of conventional weapons. Increasingly deadly types of weapons, often based on new physical phenomena and principles, are being researched and developed.

Thus, what is at stake is a desire to attain military-technical, and consequently military-strategic, superiority over the Soviet Union. This is the essence of the U.S. Administration's policy. "For the sake of attaining its imperial goals," Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's statement emphasized, "the administration is going so far that one cannot but wonder whether Washington has any inhibitions at all preventing it from crossing the line at which any reasonable person must stop."

Various strategic concepts and scenarios for their most efficient (from the U.S. viewpoint) application are being elaborated to the din of the slanderous campaign about the "Soviet military threat." But no matter how these concepts are presented, no matter what names they are given, they are founded on the idea of the notorious blitzkrieg, only on a new technological basis: the idea of a nuclear blitzkrieg, so to speak. General M. Taylor, former chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, described its essence as "the capability to inflict upon the Soviet Union within a few hours damage and losses no less than those the Soviet Union suffered in the 4 years of World War II." He is echoed by another military expert, government adviser K. Gray: "Washington must pursue such goals in war which would ultimately envisage the destruction of the Soviet political leadership and the creation of such a postwar world order compatible with Western values... The use of the potential to destroy the enemy's offensive weapons in combination with civil defense means and ABM and air defense systems should enable the United States to limit its losses to about 20 million human lives; correspondingly, the strategic threats from the United States become even more real and serious."

The desire and readiness to deliver a nuclear first strike have been repeatedly declared by U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger, General B. Rogers, supreme allied commander in Europe, and many other highly placed U.S. political and military figures. There would seem to be nothing left that could surprise people from the generations which experienced the last war, but one is, nevertheless, still taken aback by the degree of cynicism, blasphemy, and misanthropy attained by the imperialist adventurers. They even speak with equanimity and calm about 30 million potential dead among their compatriots as if talking about some inanimate objects.

A brief but ample description of the incumbent U.S. leadership has been given by G. Hall, general secretary of the Communist Party of the United States: "Reagan and his big business agents in the cabinet are totally indifferent to honesty, morals, civic conscience, human rights, or the people's well-being. They have cast aside all restraint in their insane obsession to attain nuclear superiority and in the campaign to fan anticommunist hysteria."

The world can see for itself how justified this description is in the example of the large-scale act of political provocation against the Soviet Union. This involved the incursion into USSR airspace by an aircraft on the night of 31 August-1 September and the malicious and hostile anti-Soviet campaign which was launched, according to a scenario that had obviously been prepared in advance, after the flight of the intruding aircraft was terminated.

Kaiser Wilhelm II's annotation in the margins of a report by the German chancellor on the eve of World War II on the conflict situation in the Balkans is well known to history. The kaiser wrote that an act of provocation was finally necessary and that, given skillful diplomacy and skillfully managed press, it could be organized and "be constantly to hand."

It is hard to say whether this fact is known to the U.S. President. He has repeatedly demonstrated in public his amazing geographical ignorance. To all appearances, he is even more ignorant with regard to history.

It can, however, be asserted beyond any doubt that the chief of the White House has mastered to perfection and is unwaveringly following the imperialist rule governing the "fabrication" of excuses and pretexts to exacerbate the international situation. It is not for nothing that he admires so much the Tonkin provocation by the U.S. military that served as a pretext for U.S. intervention in Vietnam.

One of the most dangerous manifestations of the incumbent U.S. Administration's adventurism and aggressiveness is its approach to mutual relations with the Soviet Union. While striving to attain military superiority over the USSR and the latter's unilateral disarmament -- which is the essential meaning of all proposals by the Reagan administration at talks with the USSR -- and by incessantly fanning the arms race, Washington is also pursuing other perfidious goals: to undermine the USSR's economy and worsen the material situation of Soviet working people; not only to "roll back" communism but also to gain a free hand to suppress the national liberation and other progressive movements in liberated countries and to stifle the revolutionary movement within its own states [gosudarstva].

The aggressive U.S. actions in the Near East, in Central America, and in Africa are evidence of how reckless and dangerous to the cause of peace, for the freedom and independence of peoples, these plans are. The events around Nicaragua and Cuba, in El Salvador and Guatemala, in Lebanon and Chad, the saber-rattling for blackmail purposes, and the secret -- via the CIA -- and overt military interference in the internal affairs of other countries and peoples are sharply exacerbating the international situation.

Thus, the adventurism of contemporary imperialism has a comprehensive and "total nature." This is what renders it especially dangerous. What is required from Soviet servicemen is the utmost vigilance and the permanent readiness to resolutely repulse any attempts by the imperialist adventurers to encroach upon the freedom and independence of the socialist community peoples.

JOURNAL'S VIEW OF SANCTIONS ON USSR ATTACKED

LD050923 Moscow TASS in English 2101 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 4 TASS -- TASS news analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

Paraphrasing the well-known French saying "le roi est mort, vive le roi", one could characterise Washington's stubborn policy of pressure on the Soviet Union in the sphere of trade and economy in the following way: "The sanctions have been a flop, long live a new try". This is the inference following from an article published in THE WALL STREET JOURNAL. Its authors give vent to their annoyance over the fact that, despite the Washington administration's policy of trade and economic sanctions against the USSR, our country not only found itself in a position to build the Urengoi-Pomary-Uzhgorod long-distance gas pipeline but also managed to complete the project ahead of schedule, at the same time putting into operation other long-distance gas pipelines in accordance with the tasks formulated in the 11th five-year plan.

It is common knowledge that the 'deal of the century' -- this is how the 'gas-pipes' deal closed by the USSR and a number of Western European nations has been described in the West -- was a result of the realisation by both sides of the advantages of mutually beneficial economic cooperation. This project is a result of the policy of detente -- a policy which the present U.S. Administration, disregarding all the consequences, set out to wreck from its very first days in power.

One of the elements of this policy is the decision to clamp an embargo on sales of equipment and machines to the USSR. Washington thrusted the embargo on U.S. companies and tried to do the same with respect to its allies. The motive behind the move was to torpedo the deal, to leave U.S. allies without Siberian gas and, thus, to heighten their dependence on U.S. oil and coal monopolies. The result: As regards the U.S. Western European allies, Washington's plan has failed to work. As to U.S. companies, they suffered immense losses.

And nonetheless, looking back the journal is trying to explain away Washington's anti-communism-prompted course of curtailing mutually beneficial cooperation with the Soviet Union. Despite obvious facts, the journal alleges that the cunning Russians have deceived their partners in the 'gas-pipes' deal. Moreover, according to the journal, the deal itself is not entirely economic, as it was signed at a moment when the policy of detente, which is very far from considerations of business profit, again raised its head.

How did the Russians deceive the Europeans, if one takes the words of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL for granted? It turns out they knew that the European countries were bent on selling pipes and equipment to the Soviet Union in what amounted to the easiest and direct road out of economic recession, and for this purpose they would be ready to supply credits (to the USSR) and agree to their repayment by shipments of natural gas. Incidentally, this is the very gas which the Soviet Union is ready to supply to Western European nations today, notably earlier than planned, meeting their present requirements in that commodity.

In conclusion THE WALL STREET JOURNAL gives Western Europeans "valuable" advice. Not to repeat the mistake, the journal writes, Europe can offer the Russians a tough political course instead of hard currency.

The tone of the article is a clear indication that the journal is trying to picture the Europeans as good-for-nothing country cousins who do not know what they are doing. Its patronizing tone closely resembles that of President Reagan himslef who often likes to play shepherd to strayed sheep.

We are fully aware of the motives of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL in its attempts to instruct Western Europeans. We know who stands behind it, advocating a tough political course. It is to be hoped that it is no secret to Western Europeans either. As to what the Americans think of the tough, or to be more precise, thick-headed attitude of the U.S. Administration to the USSR and other socialist countries, the journal should ask the Caterpillar Tractor Company, for one, which lost 90 million dollars in orders through Washington's fault.

'DEMONSTRATIONS' ACCOMPANY 'CARL VINSON' DEPARTURE

LD051442 Moscow TASS in English 1237 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Tokyo October 5 TASS -- TASS correspondent Valeriy Agarkov reports:

The U.S. atomic aircraft carrier "Carl Vinson" has today ended its five-day call to the Japanese port of Sasebo and left its harbour, heading for the Korean peninsula.

The departure of the ship was accompanied by a demonstration of protest called by the anti-war organisations of the country. Numerous police has been massed round the port to ensure the safe departure of the "Carl Vinson" and the harbour was patrolled by ships and helicopters of the security service. A 2,000-strong police unit was sent from Nagasaki to Sasebo to give a hand to local police.

The call of the "Carl Vinson" carrying up-to-date armaments, including nuclear weapons delivery vehicles, to Japan has evoked mass-scale protests of the democratic public throughout the country.

The protesters said their strong "No" to U.S. nuclear presence in Japan and demanded that the government strictly observe the three non-nuclear principles: not to possess, not to introduce and not to produce nuclear weapons.

The demonstrations have shown how deeply dissatisfied the Japanese peace-loving public is with the course of the Liberal Democratic Government and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, who said that the visit of the "Carl Vinson" to Sasebo was necessary and useful.

Local observers point out that the reasonable Japanese justly believe that Tokyo's consent to the growing demands to the Reagan administration for a more active contribution to the extension of U.S. military presence in Japan is fraught with a grave threat to the security of the country and turns it into Washington's nuclear hostage.

DPRK'S KONG CHIN-TAE, USSR'S ARKHIPOV HOLD TALKS

PM051120 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Official Report"]

[Text] On 3 October, I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received Kong Chin-tae, vice premier of the DPRK Administrative Council, and had a talk with him on questions of Soviet-Korean trade and economic cooperation.

Kwon Hui-Kyong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR, took part in the talks.

U.S. BASES IN PAKISTAN CAUSING 'TENSION' BUILDUP

PM051419 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Sep 83 First Edition p 3

[TASS correspondent report: "Building New Bases"]

[Text] Delhi, 26 Sep -- "Attention, out-of-bounds zone! Traffic forbidden!" -- notices with these inscriptions have appeared on roads running along the Makran Coast Range in Pakistan's Baluchistan Province. The road is barred by police patrols, barriers, and barbed wire obstacles. According to the Indian press it is here, in sparsely populated places on the Arabian Sea coast, that two U.S. bases are being established at Ormara and (Givin). The Pakistani authorities are taking strenuous steps to prevent leakage of information undesirable for Islamabad. Mostly foreign workers are employed on the construction work. The progress of construction is being monitored exclusively by U.S. servicemen. Under secret agreements concluded between Islamabad and Washington, Pakistani territory will be used as a bridgehead for the Rapid Deployment Forces -- U.S. imperialism's strike force in Asia.

Right now, the well-informed weekly BLITZ writes, runways are being installed, approach roads are being refurbished, and existing port installations and communications lines are being updated in Ormara and (Givin).

The small island of (Mekhdi-E-Kokh), not far from Gwadar port, has started to bristle with powerful antennae. It is literally stuffed with sophisticated electronic equipment. This little island has been transformed by the Pentagon into a military base designed to gather espionage information by electronic means. "Baluchistan is now becoming the U.S. military's main stronghold in the Indian Ocean," BLITZ notes.

The construction of U.S. bases on Pakistani territory is being implemented in exchange for U.S. deliveries of sophisticated weapons to Pakistan. An accord on the subject was reached between the two countries within the framework of the military-political deal concluded 2 years ago on U.S. aid to Islamabad totaling in excess of $3 billion. The Pakistani Air Force has already received the sophisticated F-16 fighter-bomber. The air bases in Quetta, Sibi, Fort Sandeman, Turbat, and Panjgur are currently preparing to take delivery of a new consignment of these aircraft. Meanwhile new models of U.S. arms are on their way. THE TIMES OF INDIA has reported that, despite repeated protests from India, Washington has definitely decided to supply the Pakistani Navy with 40 Harpoon-type ship-launched missiles. Missiles of this class, the newspaper points out, can be used to hit land-based targets and will be targeted primarily against India. This U.S. move is causing a buildup of tension on the subcontinent.

SRV'S THACH ON CENTRAL AMERICAN CONFLICT, ASEAN

LD060831 Moscow TASS in English 0706 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] New York October 6 TASS -- Vietnam's Minister for Foreign Affairs Nguyen Co Thach considers it necessary to continue the constructive dialogue of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea with the ASEAN member countries. Speaking at a press-conference at the United Nations, he pointed out that signs of a positive shift can be observed in the relations between the states of the region. "At present we understand each other better", the minister said. Nguyen Co Thach said that all the current 38th session of the U.N. General Assembly here he met with representatives of Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand, and intends to continue talks on the establishment of a climate of trust in the region.

Nguyen Co Thach stressed that the withdrawal of a limited contingent of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, begun two years ago under an agreement with the PRK Government, will be continued. It is natural that in the process Vietnam will be guided above all by the security interests of the Kampuchean people. Safeguarding peace and tranquillity on the Kampuchea-Thai border, the minister said, would be a substantial contribution to resolving regional problems. This may be assisted by establishment on both sides of the border of security zones, which has been repeatedly proposed by the countries of Indochina.

The foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam put the responsibility for the continued tensions in different "hot spots" of the world on Washington which is interfering in the affairs of other states. Describing the militarist course pursued by the United States in Central America as a "prelude" to open armed intervention, Nguyen Co Thach said that the United States is bent on "Vietnamising" the conflict in the region. The pattern of the Pentagon's activities is well known, he said. First, advisers are sent in, then units of Marines are ordered in to assure their "protection", and then a war is waged against the peoples who are unwilling to bow to imperialist diktat. Against this brazen bellicose tactic there is a worthy means -- the will of the peoples to prevent the present U.S. Administration from engineering yet another bloodbath, this time in Central America, Nguyen Co Thach stressed.

USSR 'SOURCE': WALESA NOBEL PRIZE 'PROVOCATION'

NC051150 Paris AFP in English 1141 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow, Oct 5 (AFP) -- The Kremlin will consider today's award of the 1983 Nobel Peace Prize to Lech Walesa a "deliberate provocation," according to a Soviet source here.

But there was no immediate Soviet official reaction, with the national radio and news agency TASS remaining silent.

"It is not the first time that the Nobel Prize has been exploited for strictly political ends," the source said. The peace prize was awarded to Soviet dissident Andrey Sakharov in 1975 and the Nobel Prize for literature to Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn in 1970.

"The choice of Walesa was made to fan political tension," the source said.

Observers considered that from the Kremlin's viewpoint, such an "unmistakable" personality could not have been named during current East-West tension without political motives.

For the Kremlin, the choice of Mr Walesa would have a special significance, as an attempt to prevent "normalisation" in Poland, and as provocation against a Soviet ally, according to observers.

When Dr Sakharov was awarded the Nobel Prize, the Soviet press talked about "an anti-Soviet move aimed at putting a brake on detente," and accused the scientist of supporting President Augusto Pinochet of Chile.

Mr Walesa is now looked on here as infinitely more dangerous, for his former independent trade union Solidarity carried the risk of contagion for other countries in the Eastern European communist bloc.

SOVIET, POLISH TOURIST EXCHANGES DISCUSSED

PM051053 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Official Report"]

[Text] Talks were held in Moscow 2-4 October between P.A. Abrasimov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Tourism, and J. Cisowski, chairman of the Polish Main Committee for Tourism. Questions of the state and further development of Soviet-Polish tourism in 1984-1985 and the exchange of tourism experts were discussed. S. Kociolek, Polish ambassador to the USSR, took part in the talks, which were held in an atmosphere of friendship and complete mutual understanding.

KADAR, GORBACHEV HOLD TALKS IN BUDAPEST

PM051546 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Oct 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting in Budapest"]

[Text] Budapest, 4 Oct -- J. Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, has received M.S. Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who has been visiting here.

Questions of the development of Soviet-Hungarian cooperation and some urgent problems of the international situation were discussed during talks which were held in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship. F. Havasi, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committe, and V.N. Bazovskiy, USSR ambassador to Hungary, participated in the talks.

FURTHER REPORTS ON HUNGARIAN DELEGATION IN MOSCOW

Received by Shitikov

LD051407 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Comrade Shitikov, chairman of the Council of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the chairmen and members of standing commisions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet met today with a delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic National Assembly, headed by its President, Apro. There was an exchange of information about the activity of the USSR and Hungarian supreme bodies of state authority. Matters concerning development of links between them were discussed. It was stressed that cooperation between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Hungarian People's Republic National Assembly, which has grown stronger from year to year, actively promotes the resolution of communist and socialist construction tasks.

Visit to Lenin Mausoleum

LD051404 Moscow in Hungarian to Hungary 1730 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] The Hungarian National Assembly delegation headed by Antal Apro paid a visit today to the Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath there. The delegation also laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin wall. The Hungarian guests also visited the experimental champagne factory in Moscow.

Meeting With Kuznetsov

LD052217 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 5 Oct 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Today the Hungarian parliamentarians were received in the Kremlin by Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. In the conversation, which was held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, note was made of the growing role of the unity of action of the socialist countries in the struggle to attain lasting peace and against the dangerous militarist course of imperialism, first and foremost of the United States.

GDR'S KROLIKOWSKI CALLS FOR 'MILITARY BALANCE'

PM051358 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Oct 83 First Edition p 3

[Interview with Herbert Krolikowski, GDR deputy minister of foreign affairs, conducted by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA special correspondent Colonel M. Ponomarev: "Our Alliance's Strength"]

[Text] Our conversation took place in Comrade Krolikowski's office in the GDR Foreign Ministry Building.

"First of all," he began, "I would like to thank KRASNAYA ZVEZDA for giving me an opportunity to tell its readers about a number of foreign policy problems about which we are very worried. Tension is increasing in the world. The U.S. ruling circles are pursuing an insidious and dangerous policy. They have taken it into their heads to test our strength -- the strength of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community states. As a result of Washington's actions the situation in the world arena is more serious then at any time since the war."

He spoke unhurriedly, emphasizing his words with gesticulations. Reclining on a couch, he kept glancing in my direction, no doubt in order to be sure that I was managing to follow what he was saying. After pausing to give his thought added emphasis, he continued:

"In the current complex and dangerous situation we side, as always, with the Soviet Union Union. The GDR's working people are dependable friends and allies of the USSR's working people. We see through the anti-Soviet campaign now being whipped up in the West and its organizers' sordid schemes.

Comrade Krolikowski told how the enormity of the threat to peace is particularly obvious in the heart of Europe, along the line of contact between the two sociopolitical systems. The policy of superarming and ideological subversion and sabotage currently being pursued by imperialists in the United States and other NATO countries is making the atmosphere increasingly charged. The GDR's citizens have not forgotten how World War II ended and the destruction and casualties it brought. The deployment of new U.S. missiles on the FRG's territory will mean that another, even more horrific and devastating war could be unleashed from German soil. This fact is a spur to actively oppose the deployment of the "Euromissiles" and attempts to wreck the current balance of forces on the continent.

"We are engaged in peaceful construction and strengthening socialism in the GDR -- economically, politically, and ideologically." As he spoke these words Comrade Krolikowski looked out onto the panorama, that unfolds from his office window, of the main square of the capital of Germany's first state of workers and peasants -- Marx-Engelsplatz. On the other side of the square the evening sun gilded the glass walls of the Palace of the Republic, and to the right the GDR State Council Building could be seen. "At the same time, however, the dangerous developments make it necessary to further strengthen our fraternal alliance and to ensure that the Warsaw Pact is able to fulfill its mission to defend socialism. We are also making our contribution to this great cause."

The Soviet proposals on limiting nuclear arms in Europe, Comrade Krolikowski pointed out, provide a reliable basis for securing an agreement at the Geneva talks based on the principle of the sides' equality and identical security. A grim struggle is under way. The imperialists are using every trick in the book to weaken the peoples' protest against the deployment of the U.S. "Euromissiles." This is borne out by the provocative violation of Soviet airspace by a South Korean plane masterminded by the U.S. special services.

In answer to a question from me about the GDR's specific contribution to strengthening European security, Comrade Krolikowski stressed that the contribution was an extremely large one. The activities of the SED Central Committee and of the republic's State Council and government are developing in numerous directions at the same time.

"The GDR is a strong link in the Warsaw Pact chain and pursues the joint foreign policy agreed within its framework. It is very important to us that this policy is aimed at ensuring that war will never again originate on German soil.

For this reason we are pressing for the implementation of the Warsaw Pact states' proposals, as set out in the Prague Political Declaration and the joint statement adopted in Moscow.

The GDR actively participates in the work of the United Nations and other international organizations. Its representatives are participating in the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in Central Europe and in the work of the Disarmament Committee currently sitting in Geneva.

The GDR strongly supports Swedish Prime Minster O. Palme's proposal for the creation of a nuclear-free zone in central Europe.

The GDR seeks broad cooperation with the developed Western countries and with the developing countries. A big part is played here by personal contacts between E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and these countries' politicians and statesmen.

The GDR is developing an active political dialogue with leading representatives of various political parties and business circles in the FRG and is trying to explain to them the threat posed to Europe and all of us by the U.S. missiles' deployment. We frankly tell our FRG negotiating partners the consequences of NATO's "arms upgrading" and what will happen if they succumb to U.S. pressure and go along with the superarming policy.

Peace in Europe must be more stable. The GDR fully supports the USSR's peace initiatives. Together with the Soviet Union it seeks to do everything necessary to ensure the security not only of our countries but of all Europe's peoples.

The time alloted for our conversation was drawing to an end and I reminded him of this. But Comrade Krolikowski expressed willingness to continue. I then asked him to say something about himself.

"What is there to say?", he replied, answering my question with a question. "It's all very simple. As a youngster I took part in the youth movement. I then went into party work. The SED directed me into diplomatic service, which became my party duty. I worked in Moscow for 4 years. I then went on to become a departmental chief at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. I was back in Moscow in 1967-1969, only this time as a student. I defended my dissertation at the Moscow International Relations Institute and became a candidate of historical sciences. I then worked in the CSSR. In 1973 I was appointed deputy foreign minister of our republic and have held the post for 10 years now."

Watching me write down his story, Comrade Krolikowski said:

"What I would like you to particularly stress is this. More and more people in Western countries are joining the struggle for peace and against the threat of another war. And here is the GDR the overwhelming majority of the population realizes that life itself depends on the preservation of peace. This is why it is so important to maintain a military balance, a balance of forces. It is a vital factor for peace. The attempts to blame the start of the medium-range arms race on the USSR and to use SS-20's as a bogey are absurd, since those who do not encroach upon our security will never have to have anything to do with them.

"I would like to point out once again that the GDR's population is unanimous in its desire for peace and its faith in the future. Everything we have achieved is worth defending."

Comrade Krolikowski reminded me that during the March elections to the FRG Bundestag the Christian Democratic Union [CDU] -- the party of big business -- made many demagogic promises but tried to put the question of the deployment of the U.S. missiles on the back burner. They hastened to declare the election results a referendum in the missiles' favor. One CDU leader even said that everyone who voted for the Christian Democrats voted for the missiles. This is imperialist policy, which disregards citizens' most basic interests. But the fraud is coming to light. Hundreds of thousands of people are marching in antimissile demonstrations. More than 5 million people have now signed the Krefeld appeal.

"We are firmly convinced," said Comrade Krolikowski, concluding our conversation, "that developing the political dialogue and renouncing the use of force are what are needed to ensure the security of Europe's peoples. The talks on concluding a treaty on the nonuse of force between the Warsaw Pact and NATO countries could also take in the arms reduction problem. All this is reflected in the Prague Political Declaration and the statements of comrade Yu. V. Andropov and other Soviet leaders. They also express our view. The West must ultimately realize that more weapons does not mean greater security. Rather the opposite."

I thanked Comrade Krolikowski for the conversation and he in turn asked me once again to convey warm greetings and best wishes to KRASNAYA ZVEZDA readers.

AUCCTU, GDR TRADE UNIONS ISSUE 'COMMUNIQUE'

LD052320 Moscow TASS in English 2123 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin October 5 TASS -- The trade unions of the USSR and the GDR believe that the struggle against the heightened danger of nuclear war, for ensuring durable peace, for limitation of armaments, for disarmament and detente is the priority task of defending the interests of the working people. This is said in a communique, distributed here today, on the official friendly visit to the GDR of a delegation of Soviet trade unions, led by chairman of the All-Union Central Council of the Trade Unions Stepan Shalayev.

The communique denounces the course of the United States and its allies, the course aimed at confrontation and arms race, the attempts to organize an anti-communist "crusade", interference into internal affairs of other states, and also the provocation against the USSR in the Far East, which was planned by the Reagan administration and which its organizers seek to use to kindle military psychosis and to thwart the Geneva negotiations on limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe. In the document it is emphasized that the NATO intention to start late in 1983 deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles in a number of West European countries creates the danger of a nuclear catastrophe for the whole world.

The sides, the communique runs, express once again the readiness for cooperation with all trade unions irrespective of their orientation and international affiliation in the struggle for peace, detente, disarmament and peaceful coexistence. They attach special significance to joint trade union actions in Europe directed against deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles.

In view of the dangerous situation in the continent, the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions and the Central Board of the Organization of Free German Trade Unions believe it is insistently necessary to continue the dialogue between trade unions and take all measures to promote the early holding of the fifth European trade union conference.

USTINOV GREETS CSSR COUNTERPART ON ARMY JUBILEE

PM061123 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Oct 83 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Army General M. Dzur, CSSR minister of national defense

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

Personally and on behalf of the USSR Armed Forces I send you and all servicemen of the Czechoslovak People's Army cordial congratulations on the 39th anniversary of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

The birthday of the Czechoslovak People's Army has become a symbol of the unbreakable friendship, heroism, and courage of the Soviet and Czechoslovak servicemen who fought for Czechoslovakia's national independence and the country's liberation from fascism. Cherishing and augmenting the glorious combat traditions of the heroes of Dukla, the Czechoslovak People's Army personnel are constantly improving their military skill and the other Warsaw Pact states' armies, vigilantly standing guard over the fraternal socialist countries' revolutionary gains. On the day of the festival I wish you successes in strengthening fraternal Czechoslovakia's defense might and in implementing the decisions outlined by the 16th CPCZ Congress.

With communist greetings,

Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense.

KULIKOV, YEPISHEV AT CSSR ATTACHE'S RECEPTION

PM051428 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Oct 83 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "On the anniversary"]

[Text] On 4 October Major General J. Novisedlak, Army and Air Force attache at the CSSR Embassy in the USSR, organized a reception to mark the 39th anniversary of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

Marshal of the Soviet Union V. G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact joint armed forces: Army general A. A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; and other marshals, generals, admirals, and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces, attended the reception.

The army, navy, and air force attaches at the embassies of a number of foreign states in the USSR were among the guests. C. Lovetinsky, CSSR ambassador in the USSR, was present.

USSR PARTICIPATES IN YUGOSLAV TRADE FAIR

PM051050 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Ye. Popov dispatch: "SFRY -- The Roads of Cooperation"]

[Text] Zagreb -- There is an old saying that all roads lead to Zagreb, the capital of Croatia.

Nowadays it is recalled especially in the spring and the fall, when all roads lead to the "Velesajam" -- the big international fair.

The "Velesajam-83" was a convincing display of Yugoslavia's export potential. The achievements of associations and enterprises which play a leading role in the country's economy attracted attention. Let us note, incidentally, that leading firms such as Rade Koncar, Energoinvest, Jugoturbina, and many others are long-standing partners of Soviet foreign trade associations.

Let us, along with numerous other visitors, call at the Soviet pavilion. Unfortunately it is not possible to mention all the manufactures on show here: After all there are 5,000 most varied models. The biggest display at the fair is approximately 85 percent new compared with last year.

A special section is traditionally devoted to one of the union republics -- Soviet Latvia this time. It has attracted much interest.

Many of the exhibits in the pavilion testify to the fruitfulness of Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation. The Stankoimport foreign trade association, for instance, has brought along equipment fitted with an Ismat-2 program control system produced in the SFRY.

Ye.P. Pitrovranov, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry, gave an interview to IZVESTIYA at the fair in Zagreb.

Accords reached during Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's meeting with SFRY leaders in Moscow last year form the basis of Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation in all spheres, including the trade and economic sphere, he said.

It is important to note that our countries' economic potentials complement each other. One-third of Yugoslav exports goes to the Soviet Union. We receive machines and equipment, communication equipment, batteries, a number of nonferrous metals, and consumer goods from Yugoslavia.

Apart from orthodox trade there are extensive opportunities for production sharing. Specifically, the expansion of production sharing is a most promising type of cooperation to which special attention must be paid.

The "Velesajam-83" ended 15 September.

U.K. LABOR PARTY WANTS U.S. NUCLEAR BASED REMOVED

LD051837 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Britain's opposition Labor Party has demanded that all American nuclear military based on the country's territory be dismantled. The resolution was adopted by an absolute majority at its annual conference in Brighton. Another resolution, also adopted by an absolute majority, demands concrete measures be taken by the government on nuclear disarmament. It stressed that British nuclear weapons should be taken into account in determining the overall balance of forces of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organization at the talks in Geneva. Unexpected for many in the country, the labor unanimity over the major issue of American bases reflects, as our observer believes, the antiwar feelings prevailing in the county. According to public opinion polls, three-quarters of the British people are opposed to the deployment of American nuclear missiles.

UK DEFENSE 'WHITE PAPER' CARRIES 'BLACK AIMS'

PM051518 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Sept 83 First Edition p 3

[Article by Captain Ye. Nikitin: "Black Aims of the White Paper; on the British Government's Military Policy"]

[Text] The British Government's defense white paper has been published in its traditional pale blue cover. In terms of its militarist content, however, it could with complete justification be regarded as black or brown. It emerges from the white paper that the Conservative government has officially proclaimed a course toward increasing military preparations, cranking up the arms race, and fueling war hysteria.

You form the impression that those who compiled the paper are still in a state of chauvinistic euphoria over the "victorious little war" launched 18 months ago by Britian in the South Atlantic. Not for nothing is the M. Thatcher government trying with might and main to strengthen its colonialist domination of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. In the opinion of special correspondent of the Spanish newspaper EL PAIS who has visited the islands, they are being "turned into a British military outpost in the South Atlantic." Over 624 million pounds are being allocated for the creation of a major military base there. The construction of underground stockpiles of weapons, including missiles and nuclear weapons, is in full swing. New barracks are being constructed, designed to house at least 15,000 men, a modern repair base is being set up, and concrete airstrips are being laid at an airfield which is to receive heavy aircraft. The Conservative government is trying to turn the island into one corner of a triangle of strategically important NATO military bases in addition to the U.S. bases at Diego Carcia (in the Indian Ocean) and Ascension Island (in the central Atlantic). It is being assumed in the West, not without good reason, that if NATO bears part of the cost of creating a military base in the Falklands (Malvinas), the most sophisticated U.S. strategic arms will undoubtedly be placed there and a space communications stations and control centers will be constructed there.

The Conservatives' 1984-1985 military program set out in the white paper pays considerable attention to the question of updating conventional types of weapons. This is connected with the Tory government's intention to use Britain's Armed Forces, primarily the Navy, far beyond the limits of NATO's zone of activity. It is planned to focus the main efforts in developing the British Navy on the qualitative improvement of ships and weapons.

At present orders, which are at different stages of completion, have been placed for the construction of 19 warships: the aircraft carrier "Ark Royal," four "Trafalgar" class nuclear submarines, three "Sheffield" class guided missile weapon destroyers, four "Broadsword" class guided missile weapon frigates, five mine-sweepers, and two patrol boats. In addition to this, the planning of a new missile-carrying frigate began in 1983. The container ship "Astronomer" (with a displacement of 27,900 tons) has been refitted for the Navy as a ship capable of carrying aircraft and helicopters. Its initial practical combat testing during the Anglo-Argentine conflict, the overseas press reports, will be studied attentively by specialists from the United States, Canada, Australia, and other capitalist countries.

A British task force (with the aircraft carrier "Invincible" as flagship) left Britain on a voyage around the world on 1 September with the aim of demonstrating Britain's "increased military power" and its ability to defend its imperial interests in distant parts of the world's oceans. During the militarist cruise it is planned to hold a number of exercises with the navies and air forces of the United States, Australia, New Zealand, and Malaysia during which there will be an "exchange of combat experience acquired during the colonial war against Argentina."

It is believed that the conflict showed for all to see the vulnerability of a task force of surface vessels with insufficient air cover. In this context Britain is planning to increase the number of its Sea Harrier aircraft from 57 to 72. Furthermore, an additional two squadrons of the very latest Tornado fighter-bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons, are being set up within the Air Force. According to the latest figures, 385 aircraft of this type have been ordered for the British Air Force. The aircraft stock is being equipped with new weaponry. In particular, the Nimrod patrol aircraft are being equipped with Harpoon antiship missiles and Sidewinder air-to-air missiles, and Tornado aircraft are being equipped with antiradar shells. All the aircraft, both those stationed at sea and on land, are being equipped with various means of electronic warfare and with active and passive countermeasures.

British military specialists are paying great attention to the modernization of existing and the creation of new radar equipment. Modern long-range radar stations for the detection of aerial and surface targets and medium range radar stations for the detection of antiship missiles flying at extremely low altitudes are being adopted. In particular, the jamming-resistant unit belonging to the SeaWolf antimissile complex, which was modernized after the conflict, has the ability to guide missiles against low-flying aircraft and against antiship missiles in several directions simultaneously.

As the white paper demonstrates, Britain's military and political leadership is stubbornly continuing to "go down the up staircase" -- to increasingly high ceilings both for conventional weapons and for particularly dangerous nuclear weapons. The first stage in the modernization of sea-based strategic weapons will make it possible to increase the number of potential targets sixfold. A further doubling of the potential of these forces is then envisaged by building new nuclear-missile carrying submarines and by equipping them with U.S. Trident II missiles. To this must be added a further 160 nuclear cruise missiles, whose deployment on British territory the Conservative government has been championing so strongly (the yield of the nuclear warhead of one missile is 10 times greater than the yield of the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima). You have to cultivate a truly appalling sense of irresponsibility to claim that these are "quite insignificant forces," that it would be wrong to count them when comparing the USSR and NATO nuclear potentials, or that they are designed for "national defense" purposes and so forth.

The fulfillment of such a broad military program takes money. In this context, Britain's military budget for the next fiscal year will exceed the appropriation for last year by almost 1.5 billion pounds, totaling 15.97 billion pounds. The Tories' militarist course and their increased military preparations have meant that Britain now ranks an unenviable second among the NATO countries (after the United States) in military spending both in absolute terms and per capita. Military spending is now $409 per British inhabitant (the U.S. figure is $432).

In the British Conservatives' military kitchen it has already become a tradition to justify the intensification of the arms race by all kinds of insinuations against the Soviet Union, to intimidate the population by means of the "growing Soviet threat," and simply to lard the military dish with large helpings of downright lies. In that respect the present white paper far surpasses all its predecessors. For example, it attacks the USSR on issues which have nothing to do with military themes. Take, for example, the unsubstantiated accusations about "human rights violations" and so forth. In an interview on the white paper, British Defense Secretary M. Heseltine stated: "Our defense policy will remain centered on the threat from the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies."

No matter what pale blue or pink cover the present British Government wraps its white paper in and no matter how subtly that paper tries to justify the Tories' militarist aims, the shadow that it casts on the path leading to the elimination of the threat of a new world war can only be black.

FRG LEADERS, PEOPLE DIFFER ON MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

LD060714 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2210 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] The visit to the United States by FRG President Carstens is continuing. There have been talks at the White House with President Reagan. Although verbally both leaders spoke of a joint striving to strengthen peace, their speeches were couched in quite a different spirit. According to a DPA report, Carstens again supported the plans for the deployment in Western Europe, including on FRG soil, on new U.S. nuclear-missile weaponry. In his turn, Reagan advocated a further buildup of NATO's military power and expressed his satisfaction with the FRG leaders' position. As is well known, the FRG is being assigned the role of a launching site for Pershing II missiles, which will be directed against the USSR. Also yesterday another FRG leader -- Strauss, the prime minister of the West German land of Bavaria -- returned from a trip to the United States. He also backed the plans for the deployment of new U.S. nuclear-missile weapons on FRG soil at the end of the year.

Holding quite a different opinion is the population of the FRG, which has been sharply protesting the forthcoming deployment of these weapons. According to DPA reports, millions of the country's blue- and white-collar workers, expressing their dissatisfaction with the role that is being assigned the country by the NATO bosses, came out in the streets of towns and villages and expressed a resolute no to these plans. This mass action in the FRG was staged on the initiative of the FRG's trade union.

REAGAN, FRG'S CARSTENS DISCUSS MISSILES, NATO

LD051013 Moscow TASS in English 0916 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Washington October 5 TASS -- At the talks that have taken place in the White House between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and President Karl Carstens of the FRG who is visiting here, main attention was devoted to the plans of the USA and NATO to deploy new U.S. medium-range nuclear-missile weapons in Western Europe.

As is known, the FRG has been assigned the role of a launching site for "Pershing-2" missiles targeted at the USSR. During the talks the U.S. President advocated a further build-up of NATO's military might and "modernisation" of the bloc's armed forces.

U.S. 'ACTIVELY ECHOED' BY BONN ON MISSILES

LD052142 Moscow TASS in English 1954 GMT 5 Oct 83

["Yes-Men From the Shores of Rhine" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 5 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vladimir Serov writes:

Prepring to deploy at the end of the year on FRG's territory new American first-strike Pershing-2 nuclear missiles, Washington resorts from time to time to "peaceful" rhetorics and false "arguments" in a bid to mislead the public and lessen the resistance to these dangerous plans, which is mounting in Western Europe and also in the FRG. Washington strategists are being actively echoed by Bonn in that...

That was also reaffirmed by pronouncements in the United States by FRG Foreign Minister Genscher. Talking to journalists he asserted that after Reagan's recent proposals on nuclear medium-range armaments "the key to success" at the Geneva neogtiations "is in Moscow". But it is well-known that Washington's notorious "new proposals" proved to be nothing but modification of its absolutely unacceptable "zero option" and "interim" variants and the Washington's well-advertised "flexibility" is nothing but an attempt to mislead the public.

It is exactly the United States which blocks the Geneva negotiations using them as a cover-up for its intention to break the approximate military-stretegic equilibirum, existing in Europe. To have success at the negotiations what is needed are not verbal contrivances and tricks but political will for attaining a fair, honest agreement. Washington does not display such a will now.

While Genscher speaks in the United States in support of Washington, appearing in the FRG itself in the same role is official representative of the FRG Government Boenisch. Speaking in Bonn and referring to the report on questions of defence ("white paper"), approved by the FRG Government, he said that progress at the Geneva negotiations would be attained only if the West emphasized its determination to deploy new American missiles through further preparations for their deployment. Meanwhile, as was stressed more than once by the Soviet side, the appearance in Western Europe of new American missiles would impel the USSR to take retaliatory steps to restore the equilibrium and would create a qualitatively different situation and would actually undermine the ground under the Geneva negotiations. Pressure and blackmail are not the means to be used in relations with the Soviet Union.

BURNS ADOPTS 'MOCKING TONE' IN BASEL SPEECH

DW051349 Moscow in German 1600 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Arthur Burns, U.S. ambassador in Bonn, gave a long-winded speech in Basel on the prospects for the deployment of new U.S. intermediate-range missiles in the FRG. Vladimir Ostrogorskiy comments:

American diplomacy is not particularly known for following conventional standards. However, even when we consider this fact, Burns' speech is something quite extraordinary. While in a third country, the U.S. ambassador assessed the people of his host country in a very mocking tone. He described the West Germans who are not enthusiastic about the idea of deploying new U.S. missiles in the FRG as the kind of thick-headed psychopaths one doesn't need to pay attention to. Police night sticks will make them see reason, Burns proclaimed. He seems to be fully convinced of this himself.

Burns is naturally not the only one involved here. The interference in the FRG's domestic affairs and the complete disregard for the wishes of the majority of people which he demonstrated do not result from his personal character. These are very specific characteristics of the current U.S. administration's policy toward the FRG. Although perhaps not as clumsily as Burns, other U.S. representatives, even much higher ranking ones, have also repeatedly demanded that West German authorities stop the anti-missile movment in that country.

Why is it, however, that Ambassador Burns has decided just now to demonstrate such inflexibility? Apparently two things encouraged him to do this. First there is the attitude of the Bonn government's top echelon toward the missiles issue, which even the conservative GENERAL-ANZEIGER recently called submissive. After Mr Genscher's trip abroad, during which he untiringly stressed the FRG's preparedness to deploy new U.S. nuclear missiles on its territory, and after observing similar statements by other high-ranking Bonn politicians, Washington obviously concluded that there is no need at all to treat the West Germans diplomatically and that there was no need to mince words.

The second thing that seemed to have played a role in connection with Burns' statements involves the situation in the United States itself. What is involved in not just talk about the increasing strength of the movement in the United States against the nuclear arms race. There are doubts even in U.S. social and political circles which in principle support the policy of strength, about the correctness of the course aimed at sabotaging the Geneva negotiations and deploying missiles at all costs.

In these circles in particular there is a justified opinion that a confrontation between the Bonn government and the majority of the country's people could eventually be more dangerous for the West than a revision of the NATO decision. In this situation the Washington hawks are naturally most interested in playing down the strength and scope of the anti-missile movement. This is something that Burns has actually done.

This is a symbolic coincidence. While Burns was clamoring in Basel, U.S. peace followers welcomed the crew of the West German ship "Alemania Express" which had refused to transport Pershing II parts to the FRG. The Washington-Bonn missile coalition is being opposed with increasing determination by those people of good will who understand the fatal danger for everyone which the planned deployment of new U.S. missiles in the FRG entails.

U.S. 'PRESSURES' NETHERLANDS TO DEPLOY MISSILES

LD050913 Moscow TASS in English 2208 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] The Hague October 4 TASS -- The United States continues to press Holland into consenting to the deployment of U.S. cruise missiles on its territory.

The latest demand was made today by visiting U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Perle who arrived here to attend a session of the North Atlantic assembly. Speaking at a news conference here, he said the U.S. Administration hoped that Holland would at long last show a full measure of responsibility. According to him, Holland should ask itself whether it was proper to shift on other allies the burden which all should carry.

Richard Perle gave vent to this irritation because the government of Holland, despite strong pressure brought to bear on it, has thus far withheld its consent to the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles on its final decision on that issue.

DUTCH RESIST BECOMING 'NUCLEAR HOSTAGES' TO U.S.

LD060612 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 5 Oct 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] The United States is actively preparing for the deployment in Western Europe of its new nuclear missiles, and at the same time is stepping up pressure on those NATO allies who have still not made a final decision on this question. Here is new confirmation of this.

Perle, U.S. assistant secretary of defense, has arrived in Holland to take part in the session of the North Atlantic Assembly. At a press conference in The Hague, dispensing with diplomatic niceties, he demanded that the Netherlands Government agree to the unconditional fulfillment of NATO's nuclear missile decisions. The Pentagon intends to deploy 48 cruise missiles in Holland, but antiwar and anti-American moods are intensifying in that country.

The Dutch do not wish to be nuclear hostages of the United States. In this situation, the Netherlands Government cannot but take into account the views of its own people. As Netherlands Defense Minister Jacob De Ruiter said at the current session of the NATO assembly, U.S. Administration is laying stress on achieving its military objectives, ignoring the interests of detente. He reaffirmed that the Netherlands authorities have still not made a final decision on the deployment of the U.S. cruise missiles on Dutch territory.

U.S. MILITARY 'THREAT TO LIFE' IN ITALY

LD051437 Moscow TASS in English 1228 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Rome October 5 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Alexey Golyayev

"It was only thanks to the pilot's composure and experience, that passengers of the Italian airline Alisarda plane DC-9, on a flight from Bologna to Catania, did not perish," says a report presented by the airline's experts on the incident involving a U.S. F-114 fighter-plane which, in violation of the existing regulations, intruded into a civilian air route and flew in direct proximity to the DC-9 with about 100 passengers on board.

The report about the threat to the Italian airliner in the Sicilian sky has sparked off indignation of the democratic public. According to press reports, it is becoming less and less safe to fly in the Italian sky as a result of manoeuvres conducted by the American and NATO military in the Mediterranean and Italian islands.

There were instances when American "aces" dropped bombs "by mistake" not on military test grounds, but on city beaches, and fired "accidentally" at fishing boats. Ships of the U.S. 6th Fleet, registered in Naples, fired rockets at civilian liners "due to misunderstanding."

The lack of proper control over the actions of the American military who have established their stronghold in southern Italy constitutes a threat to the life of the local population and tourists. Fishermen are afraid to go to sea, peasants to their fields, beaches are deserted. People look into the sky and sea with fear: Death may come from there at any moment. The military often do not even notify civilian authorities about manoeuvres. This happened, for instance, in 1980 in the region of Ustica Island where an airline Itavia DC-9 blew up with 80 passengers on board. An investigation, which went on for 18 months, advanced a version, considered one of the likliest, that it was shot down by a missile from a plane or ship. Exercises were under way at that time, but the airline had not been notified.

NATO NUCLEAR PLANNING GROUP'S 'DANGEROUS PLANS'

PM051347 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report under the general heading "Where the Threat Comes From"]

While the Soviet Union puts forward peace initiatives aimed at radically reducing the existing nuclear weapons arsenals and curbing the arms race, NATO strategists are elaborating increasingly dangerous plans to step up the North Atlantic bloc's nuclear might. Recently a meeting was held in the Norwegian city of Bergen of the group that handles the nuclear aspects of NATO's long-term military program and is simultaneously the consultative organ for the bloc's Nuclear Planning Group.

The 14 North Atlantic alliance member countries' representatives participating in it discussed the question of the NATO armed forces' "requirements" for new types of nuclear weapons. The NATO generals' appetites, the Norwegian paper FRIHETEN writes, are truly boundless. Next year the Pentagon will receive $187.5 billion for the development and purchase of new types of arms and military hardware alone. Of this $4.8 billion will go on producing MX missiles, and $5.8 billion on building the new B-1 strategic bombers.

Additional funds are also being set aside for the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe. R. Perle, group chairman and assistant U.S. secretary of defense, militated for their speedy deployment at the meeting and also in the speeches he made during his stay in the Norwegian capital.

MARCHAIS, BERLINGUER ISSUE COMMUNIQUE ON ARMS

LD052356 Moscow TASS in English 2114 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Rome October 5 TASS -- Serious anxiety over the aggravated international situation has been expressed today at a press conference in Rome by General Secretary of the Italian Communist Party Enrico Berlinguer and General Secretary of the French Communist Party Georges Marchais now on a visit here. In a joint communique submitted at the press conference the delegations of the two parties pointed to the risk of a new dangerous twist in the arms spiral, that would entail deployment of new nuclear missiles on the European continent.

"That would be a very dangerous step towards a possible nuclear conflict which would have catastrophic consequences for Europe and the whole world," the documents stresses. The Italian Communist Party and the French Communist Party believe that considering the anxiety of peoples it is necessary to go in the direction of balanced reductions of all types of armaments both in the West and the East, with ensuring guarantees of security of each of the sides. They declare that the priority should be given to negotiations.

The authors of the communique declare for the freeze of all types of nuclear armaments. They declare that the states having the greatest quantity of such weapons should open the way to general reduction of their armaments. "That would promot liquidation of all types of nuclear weapons," the joint communique runs. The Italian Communist Party and the French Communist Party stress the need of continuation of Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva, even if by the end of 1983 no positive results are attained at the negotiations, and the need of renunciation of deployment in Europe of new nuclear missiles as long as these negotiations are under way.

Enrico Berlinguer set forth the stand of the Italian Communist Party on nuclear armaments of France and Britain, noting that these armaments should be taken into account in determining the equilibrium of nuclear forces on the continent. Both parties noted coincidence of their viewpoints on the given issue.

The mass movement for peace and disarmament, which is mounting in Europe and the whole world, was highly appraised in the communique and at the joint press conference. The Italian Communist Party and the French Communist Party undertook to promote in every way the success of that movement.

Having expressed profound concern and anxiety over the aggravation of the situation in the Middle East the leaders of both parties emphasized that the conflict there is fraught with a serious threat to security of all Mediterranean countries.

Both sides declared for the development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Italian Communist Party and the French Communist Party in the interests of peace, social progress, democracy and socialism.

KUZNETSOV ACCEPTS SWEDISH ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

LD051047 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Torsten Oern, the Swedish ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary today presented his credentials in the Kremlin to Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. After the presentation ceremony and speeches by Kuznetsov and Oern, there were talks in which Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Mallisev, first deputy USSR minister of foreign affairs took part.

CAUTIONS STANCE TAKEN ON LEBANESE TRUCE

PM031523 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Oct 83 Morning Edition pp 4-5

[Stanislav Kondrashov "Political Observer's Opinion": "Lebanese Truce and American Guns"]

[Text] When guns roar the muses are silent. On the other hand, let me add, the press speaks loud. On the morning of 26 September yet another truce came into force in Lebanon. From Moscow we cannot hear whether the muses over there have broken their silence or not. But the world press, which had outroared the guns, is now saying less about this long-suffering Arab country, which has for so many years been racked by internecine strife and armed outsiders. Meanwhile in the calm that has fallen the possibility emerges of discussing Lebanon's present and what the future may hold in store for it.

Lebanese truces are deceptive and unstable: How many have there been?! But the new truce differs from the old ones in one very important aspect. It has been instituted beneath the barrels of American guns that roared for 3 weeks in September, blowing up the Lebanese land with their shells and killing Lebanese disliked by the Americans and, simultaneously, simply those Lebanese who happened to be around. Moreover, the truce came into being virtually at the very moment that the powerful American battleship "New Jersey" approached Lebanon's shores. Its monster 16-inch guns, with fire shells weighing one and one-half tons, tripled the power of the American naval artillery aimed at Lebanon. The "New Jersey" did not participate directly in the recent Lebanese drama but is in no rush to leave its present combat watch. Along with the American Marines on shore and on ships off the coast, it is the guarantee that the Lebanese truce will not be detrimental to Washington's interests.

When the guns fall silent one can stop counting a war's unfortunate casualties. That is why news of a truce is cheering. The present truce, reached through Saudi Arabian and Syrian mediation, gives the chance of a political and not a military, bloodstained settlement of the internal problems. These problems consist in the need to restore the complex political, religious, and other balance on which Lebanon rests and which it is extremely difficult to maintain if foreign forces take it upon themselves to tip the balance in their own favor.

It can be said that in Lebanon everyone is Arab, but belongs to different communities: Christian Maronites, Muslims -- Shi'ites, Sunnis, Druze and so forth -- in all, no less than 15 recognized communities. The religious differences hide political ones, as well as a battle between economic groups, and this mishmash is kept within the framework of a single state by a distribution of power between the communities that is laid down in the Lebanese Constitution.

Israel has long played on the internal Lebanese conflicts, encouraging and strengthening the right-wing Christians. Its invasion of Lebanon last year and its prolonged occupation of a fair part of Lebanese territory led not only to the withdrawal of Palestinian armed detachments from South Lebanon and Beirut, but also to a general distortion of the balance of power of the right-wing Christian Phalangists, and the election of Amin al-Jumayyil, who sides with this grouping, as president. The Druze suffered in particular. With Israeli backing the right-wing Christians started to elbow the Druze out of their traditional territory in the Ash-Shuf mountain region near Beirut. When, at the beginning of September, carrying out a redeployment, Israeli units left this region, the Druze, headed by their leader Walid Junblatt, decided to regain what had been lost. Thus began the latest armed conflict in Lebanon, with shooting Americans taking the place of shooting Israelis. It can be said that the "strategic allies" have changed roles too: The Americans are pulling chestnuts out of the fire for the Israelis, who are looking after their soldiers and sitting things out beyond the Awali River. However, it is true that Washington is not forgetting about itself.

The rival Lebanese factions, having laid down their weapons, are now preparing to eliminate their differences -- and the distortions in the delicate balance -- around the negotiating table. We wish them success in this important matter. The TASS statement published this week reaffirms the Soviet Union's invariable position aimed at defending the unity, independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Lebanon.

While attentively following the attempts at a settlement, we cannot, however, forget the policy and actions of those opposed to the Arab country's unity, independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. The Lebanese crisis did not erupt merely at the beginning of September. And by no means can all its causes be eliminated -- even by a successful dialogue between the leaders of the National Salvation Front, the "Lebanese Front", and the Islamic Amal Movement.

Let us recall Israel once more. Having seen Begin off into retirement and occupied with the formation of a new cabinet led by the old "hawk" Shamir, Israel is temporarily not figuring in reports from Lebanon, but remains the prime source of the Lebanese troubles.

First, Israel physically holds one-third of Lebanese territory. Second, it psychologically influences atmosphere in that country by holding at the ready the whip of its troops both in the south and in the Al-Biqa' Valley. Third, Israel juridically keeps Lebanon in a semivassal position since the Lebanese-Israeli "peace agreement" remains in force, depriving Lebanon of both the right of full control over its own territory, and foreign policy independence.

Israel is following a policy of faits accomplis. Each of its new anti-Arab adventures is designed, as it were, to overshadow the previous one in our consciousness and, so to speak, to write it off -- on the grounds of antiquity. Do many people now remember the Golan Heights, seized from Syria? The illegal settlement of the West Bank of the Jordan, that tastiest of tidbits for the Israeli "hawks," is proceeding even more intensively -- and seemingly less noticeable since attention is diverted by the consequences of the Israeli aggression in Lebanon. In just the same way the American guns that roared out in recent weeks as it were stifled the fundamental fact of Israel's continued occupation of Lebanese territory. Tel Aviv's main aim now is to consolidate Lebanon in a semivassal position and by this further fait accompli gradually increase pressure on Syria. Syria clearly sees the Israeli trap and is therefore so implacably opposed to the Lebanese-Israeli "peace agreement."

Finally, let us return to the Americans. A little more than a year ago there was only one "mediator" representing the U.S. President -- the now retired Philip Habib -- in Beirut. Now there are 1,200 "mediators." They are in U.S. Marine uniform. Unlike Habib, instead of shuttle diplomacy they prefer settled "diplomacy," which they have been practicing for exactly a year now in the Lebanese capital. And apart from this the aircraft carrier "Eisenhower" with its planes, and now the battleship "New Jersey" with its 16-inch guns have been thrown onto the scales of the Lebanese balance. According to the agreement between the White House and the U.S. Congress, American Marines are to remain in Lebanon for a further 18 months.

There are times when a teacher can learn from a capable pupil. I will not quarrel over who comes first in this case, but the United States in the wake of the Israeli expansionists -- and in alliance with them -- is also following a policy of faits accomplis in Lebanon, going along the road of escalating its direct armed intervention.

Will the truce hold for long in the face of the American guns and under threat from Israeli tanks? In these circumstances what will become of the Lebanese internal national dialogue in the name of "national reconciliation?" Let us wait and see.

TASS ON ISRAELI 'TERROR, VIOLENCE' IN LEBANON

LD051711 Moscow TASS in English 1415 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Beirut October 5 TASS -- Correspondent Aleksandr Bogatyrev reporting: Over the past twenty four hours Israeli crack units blocked large areas in the Al-Biqa' and south Lebanon, specifically, Nabatiyah, Tyre, Saida and Palestinian refugee camps. During massive roundups staged by them more than 100 innocent Lebanese were detained and thrown behind bars.

However, terror and violence on the part of the aggressor cannot break the will of the patriotic forces of the countries or dampen the intensity of the action against invaders. In the past twenty four hours more than ten Israeli officers and men were killed or wounded by the guerrillas who carried out several operations against the invaders in Saida and Abbasiyeh.

A communique circulated here by the Lebanese patriotic resistance front emphasises that the front will continue its operations until the last inch of Lebanese soil is liberated.

SOVIET-SYRIAN COOPERATION, DEVELOPMENT NOTED

Treaty Anniversary Observed

PM051051 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Official Report"]

[Text] The development of comprehensive Soviet-Syrian cooperation is in both people's interests and contributes to the struggle for peace and social progress. This was noted at a meeting of representatives of the Soviet public in Moscow on 3 October to mark the third anniversary of the USSR-Syrian Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation.

The speakers said mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries is developing successfully on the firm basis of the treaty, which is of permanent significance for relations between the Soviet and Syrian peoples. The document was a real factor in strengthening the position of the Arab world's patriotic forces.

M. 'A. al-Halabi, Syrian ambassador to the USSR, took part in the meeting.

Economic Ties 'Valuable'

LD052328 Moscow TASS in English 2031 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 5 TASS -- In the first six months of this year trade between the Soviet Union and Syria increased 15 per cent compared with the same period of the last year and reached 275.4 million roubles. Both Soviet export to Syria and its import from that Arab country saw further growth.

Business contacts between the Soviet Union and Syria based on the principles of equality and mutual benefit have been developing for more than 25 years now. In doing so, the two countries, apart from expanding trade, maintain cooperation in the construction of economic facilities and installations. Over that period 38 major economic projects went into operation in Syria as a result of close cooperation of Soviet and Syrian agencies. Another 30 facilities are under construction. These are projects predominantly in power engineering, the oil industry and transportation.

By far the largest Soviet-Syrian joint venture is the Euphrates hydroengineering complex. Its capacity is 800,000 kilowatts, and at present it generates about 70 per cent of the entire amount of electric power produced in Syria.

Soviet-Syrian economic cooperation made a valuable contribution to the development of the transport infrastructure of that Arab country. More than 1,000 kilometers of railways and several bridges were built in Syria with the Soviet Union's technical assistance. At present the two countries cooperate in expanding the sea port of Latakia. This year a large bridge went into operation at Al-Gamiq 15 kilometers from Damascus.

Soviet-Syrian economic cooperation is developing successfully. It is a major factor promoting the development of the entire complex of friendly relations between the Soviet Union and the Syrian Arab Republic and stronger friendship between the Soviet and Syrian peoples.

U.S. 'SPRINGBOARD' POLICY IN IRAN ASSAILED

NC060700 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Vera Lebedeva commentary]

[Excerpts] Greetings, dear listeners. As reported from Washington recently, the U.S. strike armada headed by the carrier Ranger is being urgently transferred to the Persian Gulf region, where it is expected to arrive next week. This movement of the U.S. Navy denotes Washington's policy of using the tension in the Persian Gulf -- stemming from the Iran-Iraq war -- in order to escalate its military preparations in that region. The continuation of this bloody war is completely favored by Washington, which exploits the aggravation of relations between other regional countries because of their support for one of the belligerent sides. The existence of such an unstable and frustrating situation is a suitable pretext for the U.S. imperialists to intervene in the domestic affairs of other countries.

There is no doubt that the presence of the U.S. armada in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf is a direct danger that threatens Iran's security. This stance is actually the same old colonialist policy of guns and intimidation; but this time aircraft carriers and combat ships are used instead of guns.

A dense network of U.S. military bases have been built all around the Indian Ocean, of which the Persian Gulf is a part. The largest base of U.S. and British imperialism is on Diego Garcia Island in the middle of the Indian Ocean. U.S. air and naval forces with great nuclear potential are deployed on these bases. Recently, the United States gained access to a range of new military bases on Pakistani territory. Ziaul Haq's regime agreed to the Americans' use of the bases in Karachi, (Wagoder), Peshawar, and (Sargoda). These bases are to ensure the operation of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force that was formed to crush the national liberation movements first and foremost in the Near East and Persian Gulf areas. U.S. imperialism's plans to form a new military alliance in the region to replace CENTO is, to a large extent, related to Pakistan. Pakistani officials try to assist Washington in attracting other regional countries to participate in U.S. military alliances. A number of visits by Pakistani Government officials to various southwest Asian countries particularly help to ensure this objective. Moreover, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, and Defense Secretary Weinberger visited Pakistan some time ago. THE TIME OF INDIA points out that Washington's policy to draw Pakistan, as much as possible, into the sphere of U.S. militaristic policy has led to an aggravation of the region's situation and has aroused serious concern among regional countries. Omani territory, which is situated in the direct proximity of Iran's borders, has been turned into a springboard for aggression.

We are thus witnessing efforts by U.S. imperialists to besiege Iran by military springboards and to escalate their military activities. Soviet Leader Yuriy Andropov revealed this criminal policy. He pointed out in a recent statement that the U.S. military presence in areas thousands of miles away from U.S. territory is being escalated on various fabricated pretexts. Springboards are being set up for direct intervention in the affairs of other countries, with the assistance of military force, and for the deployment of the U.S. weapons against any country that rejects Washington's diktat.

Dear friends, as a result of all these things the tension in all parts of the world, and manely in the Near East, has increased. Mankind is worthy of a better fate than having to live in a world filled with conflicts. The world's nations, including Iran and other Near Eastern and Persian Gulf countries, reject Washington's militaristic policy. Yuriy Andropov stressed in his statement that mankind has not lost and cannot lose its reason and logic. This is very clearly manifested in the large-scale antimissile and antiwar movements which have swept Europe and other continents. We can see how people with differing social and political ideas, and with differing religions participate in these movements.

Dear friends, I thank you for your attention. Until we meet again.

ANDROPOV GREETS MOZAMBIQUE'S MACHEL ON JUBILEE

FM030841 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Oct 83 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Cordial Greetings"]

[Text] On 29 September the People's Republic of Mozambique celebrated the 50th jubilee of Samora Moises Machel, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front, [Frelimo], and the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU central committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, sent a message to Samora Machel cordially congratulating him on the important jubilee.

The message notes that the Soviet Union knows Samora Machel as a prominent figure in independent Africa, who has made a great contribution to the cause of the national liberation struggle as the acknowledged leader of Frelimo, that leads the people of Mozambique along the path of the construction of the foundation of socialist society. Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov wished Samora Machel great success in his activity for the good of the Mozambique people, in the interest of further strengthening Soviet-Mozambique friendship and cooperation in the name of peace, security, and social progress.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW GORKOM PLENUM 14 SEP

FM050831 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 15 Sep 83 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "To Improve Work With Cadres. Moscow CPSU Gorkom Plenum"]

[Excerpt] A Moscow CPSU Gorkom Plenum was held yesterday to discuss the question of the city party organization's work to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums on improving the selection and education of cadres in the spirit of high discipline and responsibility for the set task.

V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, delivered a report at the plenum.

The plenum was addressed by: B.A. Gryaznov, first secretary of the Frunzenskiy CPSU Raykom; I.P. Demin, composite team leader at Glavmosstroy's No 3 Housing Construction Combine; A.A. Logunov, dean of the Lomonosov Moscow State University; D.Ye. Metalnikov, secretary of the Ministry of Transport Construction party committee, S.M. Kolomin, first deputy chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom; G.N. Goncharova, secretary of the Frunze Cotton Textile Factory party committee; V.V. Shiryayev, chairman of the Moscow City People's Control Committee; V.P. Pasko, director of the Avangard Machine-Building Plant.

The plenum adopted an appropriate resolution on the question under discussion.

The question of the schedule for holding rayon report and election conferences and the 25th conference of the Moscow City CPSU organization was also discussed.

The plenum examined some organizational questions. A.N. Nikolayev was appointed chief of Moscow CPSU Gorkom's Municipal Economy Section; V.A. Yezhikov -- chief of Moscow CPSU Gorkom's Transport and Communications Section; Z.I. Ryzhkova -- chief of Moscow CPSU Gorkom's Light Industry and Consumer Goods Section; and N.D. Bolotin -- chief of Moscow CPSU Gorkom's Economic Section.

V.I. Konstantinov, instructor at the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Section, took part in the plenum's work.

Our party and the Soviet people, V.V. Grishin said, are engaged in incessant and multifaceted work to implement the decisions of the 26th Congress and of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums. The party line of further enhancing the efficiency of social production, promoting its intensification, and strengthening discipline, organization, and order is being consistently implemented.

In resolving these tasks the CPSU is striving to enhance its leading role, improve the forms and methods of party leadership, and improve the selection, assignment, and education of cadres in a spirit of high discipline and responsibility for the set task. The CPSU's cadres policy has always occupied a leading position in party organizational work. It is a powerful means by which the party resolves political, ideological, and economic tasks. The standard of work by party, soviet, and economic organs and public organizations and our successes in communist building depend to a large extent on the state of affairs in the selection, assignment, and education of cadres.

In its work with cadres the party is guided by the instructions of V.I. Lenin, who saw the selection of people, the correct assignment and utilization of cadres, and the verification of execution as the essence of party leadership.

He always gave foremost consideration to people's political and professional qualities, their conscientiousness and professionalism, their knowledge of the work assigned them, and their ability to organize it. V.I. Lenin proceeded from the fact that it is necessary to achieve the correct combination of experienced cadres, tempered in the struggle, and younger forces.

On the basis of these Leninist principles the CPSU has elaborated and is implementing a scientifically substantiated cadres policy, has done tremendous work to train cadres for all sectors of the national economy, science, and culture, and has established and educated a large number of leadership cadres who comprise our party's gilt-edged assets.

The 26th CPSU Congress determined the basic trends of the party's economic and social policy for the 11th 5-year plan and in the longer term and set the task of ensuring the further improvement of the qualitative makeup and assignment of leadership cadres, the enhancement of their political training and qualifications, and the development of experience of practical work among the masses.

The CPSU Central Committee November and June Plenum decisions and the speeches by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, contain a profoundly theoretical and practical substantiation of the significance attached to the topical questions of cadres policy. They orient the party toward further improving work with cadres, toward nurturing among them high political maturity, professionalism, personal responsibility, and high discipline, toward the development of initiative in the struggle to resolve the set tasks. The party proceeds from the fact that leadership cadres must possess good organizational abilities, a feeling for the new, and the ability to see the work at hand through to its completion, to be able to evaluate self-critically the results of their work, and to be real organizers and educators of the masses.

All this, V.V. Grishin went on to note, sets great and responsible tasks before the city party organization. The successful completion of the 11th 5-year plan and the fulfillment of the socialist pledges made depend to a decisive extent upon the degree to which the city party organization purposefully organizes and mobilizes the working people for highly productive shock labor, the degree to which it works persistently with the people and the cadres to enhance their responsibility for implementing the party policy. Taking this into account, the party gorkom bureau has considered it necessary to submit the question of work with cadres for discussion by the Moscow CPSU Gorkom plenum.

The Moscow City CPSU organization is doing a considerable amount of work in the selection and assignment of cadres and in cultivating in them responsibility for the set task, and in the strengthening of discipline and organization. The attention of the party gorkom and raykoms and of party organizations is focused on these questions. They are the subject of regular review at party committee plenums, city and rayon aktiv meetings, and party meetings in primary party organizations.

Following the 26th CPSU Congress, numerous cadres capable of successfully resolving the set tasks were promoted to leading party, economic, and other work. They have been reinforced by highly qualified, competent, and enterprising workers and good organizers from among the national economy specialists and front-ranking workers.

The consolidation of the structure of party cadres has been and remains the foremost task of the party gorkom and raykoms. At present almost all party raykom secretaries have completed specialized higher education and have acquired much party work experience within primary party organizations and the party apparatus, together with experience of work among the masses.

Many of them are graduates from party education establishments. Some 70 percent of party committee and party bureau secretaries have completed higher education, one-third are graduates from the University of Marxism-Leninism, and almost one-half are national economy specialists. The majority of apparatus workers in the party gorkom and raykoms have had appropriate training in and experience of party work. The consolidation of party organs has been helped by the fact that the most authoritative communists, engaged in the decisive sectors of production, science, and culture, and front-ranking workers have been elected to their membership.

The qualitative makeup of leadership cadres in soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organs has improved. The majority of cadres in these organs have attended a fine school of production and have acquired experience in elective work.

Much work has been done over the past few years to consolidate the leadership cadres in industry, transportation, construction, municipal services, trade, consumer services, and other sectors of the national economy. The party gorkom and raykoms are showing constant concern to ensure that the city's enterprises, institutions, and organizations are headed by people capable of combining efficiency with initiative, professionalism with creative quest, and concern for improving people's labor and living conditions with a high degree of exactingness.

While constantly renewing and consolidating the leadership cadres, the party gorkom and raykoms and the party organizations are concurrently manifesting constant concern to ensure the stability of leadership and are striving to create an active reserve and raise the ideological and theoretical standards of leaders.

The results of the city's economic development in the first years of the 11th 5-year plan are proof that the city party organization, its leadership cadres, and the capital's working people are successfully coping with the set tasks. The fulfillment of plans for the capital's economic and social development in 1981 and 1982 was ensured ahead of time. The tasks of the current, third year of the 5-year plan are being largely fulfilled. The political and labor activity of the masses is increasing. Muscovites are working at a high energy level and setting examples of highly-productive labor. They are the initiators of many patriotic initiatives of important national economic and political significance.

At the same time, the speaker went on, the tasks ahead of us demand the further improvement of work with cadres and systematic attention to the questions of cadre education.

There is a certain lag in the development of some sectors of the city's economy and omissions in the work of enterprises and organizations, and these can be explained largely by shortcomings -- and in many instances mistakes -- in the selection and education of cadres and the insufficient exactingness shown toward them by party organizations and the party gorkom and raykoms.

Under contemporary conditions there has been a considerable increase in the demands facing the cadres of party organs and party organizations, who are called upon to consistently implement party policy and to guide and mobilize the communists and the working people to fulfill the tasks set by the party.

Nevertheless, not all party cadres prove to be real organizers of the masses and the labor collectives. Some party workers have insufficient experience of life, often introduce purely administrative management methods into the work of party organs, and cannot cope with the work at hand.

Last year 250 party organization secretaries were replaced, for these and for other reasons, without having served long at their posts. Party worker turnover is high in Voroshilovskiy, Pervomayskiy, and Kuntsevskiy Rayons. Instances of poorly trained workers being appointed to party apparatus posts have occurred in Leningradskiy, Zhdanovskiy, and some other party raykoms.

There have been many cases of people being appointed to elective posts in primary party organizations without a check on their professional and moral qualities. As a result of this, people have turned up in leadership positions who do not possess the necessary moral qualities or who are in breach of the standards of party ethics and discipline.

The party gorkom and raykoms must be more exacting in the selection and education of party cadres and must promote to party organs principled communists experienced in political and organizational work among the masses, possessing high moral qualities, and capable of carrying people with them through their personal example.

Important tasks face the party gorkom and raykoms also in the selection and education of soviet, trade union, and Komsomol workers. Moscow Gorispolkom leaders have recently slackened their exactingness toward soviet cadres, and this has resulted in unsatisfactory work by some soviet workers.

The cadres in Soviet organs and in important sectors of the city and rayon economy must be constantly reinforced with competent and conscientious workers, and they must be made more responsible for resolving the tasks of the capital's economic and social development and for improving consumer services. More attention must be given to the selection and education of workers in trade union and Komsomol organs.

The questions of selecting and educating economic cadres deserves much attention from the party gorkom and raykoms. The majority of economic leaders are successfully coping with plan fulfillment and act as organizers and educators of the labor collectives.

At the same time, leaders can be found in the city's economy who are coping unsatisfactorily with the obligations imposed on them.

The high turnover of economic cadres cannot fail to attract attention. In 10 years almost 60 percent of industrial enterprise directors in Kuybyshevskiy Rayon and over 80 percent of chief engineers in Lyublinskiy Rayon enterprises have been replaced. In the city as a whole, about one-third of the leaders in enterprises of the Ministry of Machine Tool and Tool-Building Industry have been replaced during the current 5-year plan. About 3,500 leaders are changed annually in the Moscow Gorispolkom's economic subdivisions.

It is still by no means infrequent to encounter in the economic organs such abnormal phenomena as the selection of cadres according to the criteria -- alien to our society -- of family ties, personal friendship, common background, and nepotism.

Serious shortcomings in the selection of cadres occur in the enterprises of trade, public catering, consumer services, and supply organizations. Quite often people who have compromised themselves in one position and have lost the trust vested in them in one enterprise or organization are appointed to leadership work at other enterprises and organizations. Such transfers of compromised workers have been allowed to occur in Brezhnevskiy, Sokolnicheskiy, Lyublinskiy, Pervomayskiy, and Timiryazevskiy Rayons. The leaders of Glavtory (chief -- Comrade Tregubov) and Glavmosplodoovoshchprom (former chief Uraltsev has now been expelled from the CPSU) are handling poorly the selection and assignment of cadres and their vetting prior to appointment to materially responsible duties.

It is necessary, V.V. Grishin emphasized, to improve significantly work on the selection, assignments, and education of economic cadres, approach more exactingly the evaluation of their activity, hold them strictly to account for distortions in the style and methods of leadership, and strive to achieve strict adherence to the Leninist principles of worker selection. The party raykoms must pay greater attention to their work with leading economic cadres, enhance the role of party organizations in this sphere, and strive to ensure that they exercise fully their statutory right to monitor the activity of the administration.

Great significance in the implementation of cadre policy is attached to the creation of a reliable cadre reserve. A certain amount of work is being done for this purpose within the city party organization. Cadre training is taking place at the Moscow Higher Party School, at courses for improving the qualifications of party and soviet workers under the auspices of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, and at party aktiv schools and permanent seminars under the auspices of the party gorkom and raykoms. Nevertheless, the work on creating this reserve is not properly organized everywhere.

Work with the cadre reserve demands constant attention from the party gorkom and raykoms, from party organizations, and from soviet and economic organs. It is necessary to strive to create an effective cadre reserve, improve work on training and improving the qualifications of party, soviet, and economic workers, improve work with the reserve, constantly study people's professional and political qualities, and monitor their practical work. People should be promoted to positions of responsibility only after consideration of the opinion of party organizations and labor collectives. When promoting people it would be correct to look not only at the positive features of their characters, as is being done at present, but also at their shortcomings.

When assigning people, foremost consideration must be given to the interests of the work and the maximum utilization of each worker's abilities, without overlooking the possibilities for his further growth. When workers are promoted to leadership positions it is necessary to take more fully into account the extent to which they combine the abilities of organizers and educators with impeccable moral character, professionalism, initiative, and such moral qualities as honesty, modesty, and a tactful attitude toward people.

Primary party organizations must pay attention to the work of the cadre sections and administrations in ministries, departments, economic organs, enterprises, organizations, and institutions, and they must enhance the role and responsibility for cadre work of the communists working in these subdivisions, bearing constantly in mind that they are engaged in important party work.

These and other questions demand the constant attention of the party gorkom and raykoms and the party organizations. The main thing must be to observe strictly the Leninist principles of selection, assignment, and education and to implement the CPSU Central Committee instructions to the effect that work with cadres must be kept firmly in party hands.

One of the central questions in work with cadres must be their education in the spirit of enhanced responsibility for the set task, organization, and the strengthening of party, state, and labor discipline. Our party has placed this question at the center of the attention of all cadres and working people, since it is a requirement of life and a tremendous reserve for our movement forward.

The USSR law and the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, and AUCCTU "On Stepping Up Work To Strengthen Socialist Labor Discipline," which have come into force, have vested in the labor collectives greater rights in evaluating the personal contribution made by each worker, enabling them to hold more strictly to account those persons who are in breach of labor discipline. These measures have been widely welcomed by the working people.

The party gorkom and raykoms and the primary party organizations are engaged in considerable work to improve organization and discipline at each workplace. Evidence of this is provided by the significant fall in the incidence of absenteeism and administratively authorized leave of absence in many enterprises. Over the 6 months of the current year worktime losses in industry have been reduced by 25 percent, and by one-third in the construction industry.

At the same time it must be said that we have yet to achieve a decisive breakthrough in the matter of strengthening labor discipline. Nonproductive losses of worktime remain high. Far from everything is being done to strengthen labor discipline by the party organizations and economic laeders of the Izolit, Borets, and Stekloagregat plants, in a number of enterprises in the railroad network, in the Mosstroy-28 and Mosotdelstroy-11 trusts, and in a number of other enterprises and organizations.

It must be borne in mind that the struggle to strengthen labor discipline is not just a matter of cutting down on absenteeism, although this is very important. It is necessary to ensure the full employment of people throughout the working day and strive for high awareness and a conscientious attitude toward labor by all people.

We still have much to do in the struggle to strengthen labor discipline, the speaker stressed. Comrade Yu.V. Andropov said at his meeting with the Moscow machine tool builders: "I would like the comrades to understand well that the question of strengthening discipline applies not only to the workers and the engineering and technical personnel. It applies to all, starting with the ministers."

Consequently, the question of strengthening discipline applies to all our cadres. The point is to enhance the responsibility of leadership cadres for the strict fulfillment of the plans for all indicators, for the creation of conditions favoring highly productive work by the collectives, and for the strict observation of party, state, and plan discipline.

Discipline and organization and the education of cadres in the spirit of high responsibility for the set task are the most important conditions for normal socialist economic management. These questions must be constantly monitored by the party gorkom and raykoms and the party organizations. Some party organizations, however, are not displaying sufficient sharpness and scrupulousness in evaluating the activity of economic leaders and instances of economic mismanagement and breaches of party and state discipline. The party committees and party bureaus make poor use of the practice of hearing reports from economic leaders, as a result of which many negative phenomena come to light not at the initiative of party organizations but only following intervention by leading party or administrative organs.

We are faced with the tasks of overcoming survivals of the past in people's consciousness and behavior. We must wage a more determined struggle against all antisocial manifestations: pilfering, bribery, speculation, acquisitiveness, and antistate fraud. In the struggle against these vices we must increase our exactingness toward the law-enforcement organs: the internal affairs organs, the prosecutor's office, the courts. Party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and the labor collectives must, of course, also take up this cause.

Our leadership cadres, and primarily the party workers, must set an example in the struggle to assert the standards of communist morality. It must always be borne in mind that the attitude of trust in cadres does not at all mean a lack of control and total leniency for those who are unconscientious toward their duties and flout the norms of communist morality and ethics and socialist legality.

One of the foremost tasks of the city party organization in enhancing cadres' responsibility for the set task, V.V. Grishin noted, is the careful and thrifty utilization of labor resources. This is the purpose of such measures as the reconstruction and retooling of enterprises, the introduction of machines to replace manual labor, the comprehensive mechanization and automation of production, and the introduction of new technology, robots, and manipulators.

At the same time, economic leaders are to blame for the fact that the retooling of a number of enterprises is dragging on and progressing poorly. Many enterprise and organization leaders try to compensate for their inability to manage efficiently by increasing the work force and attracting manpower from other regions of the country. The unjustified growth of the work force in scientific institutions is continuing. The management apparatus is growing.

The rational utilization of labor resources remains one of our important tasks. This must be well understood by all. And, obviously, they must act accordingly. The utilization of existing labor resources must be improved and there must be more active dissemination of the working people's initiatives in completing large volumes of work with fewer personnel by increasing labor productivity, combing occupations, introducing the team contract, reducing the share of manual labor in all links of production and the services sphere, and utilizing the production and scientific potential more efficiently through the mechanization and automation of production.

The proper training of worker cadres, and establishing them securely in production, which is of great national economic significance, is an important task.

Nevertheless, the standard of work in many vocational and technical education establishments remains low. They still have not acquired the necessary prestige among young people. Contacts between colleges and enterprises are being established very slowly. Quite a few college graduates leave production work or change their jobs. The teacher collectives in the colleges are coping poorly with the tasks of nurturing lofty ideological and moral qualities in the future workers. Work on the vocational orientation of school pupils is unsatisfactory. The school plays only a small role in the pupils' choice of vocation in accordance with national economic needs.

The CPSU Central Committee June Plenum set the task of elaborating and implementing a reform of the general education schools, including the system of vocational and technical education. An authoritative CPSU Central Committee commission has been set up for this purpose, and it is preparing the necessary proposals.

Nevertheless, without waiting for these decisions, we must right away work more actively on improving the labor instruction and education and the vocational orientation of school pupils, and the training in vocational and technical colleges of highly skilled workers capable of working in production in a highly productive and creative manner. These questions must be at the center of the attention of party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, labor collectives, the organs of public and vocational and technical education, the public at large, and the family.

An important large role in the successful utilization of the results of the scientific and technical revolution and the speediest introduction of the achievements of science and technology into production belongs to the cadres of engineering, technical, and scientific workers. Each year over 120,000 persons are receiving education in the city's VUZ's and technical colleges. Nonetheless, the city is experiencing an acute shortage of specialist cadres for an entire range of occupations because of miscalculations in planning the training, assignment, and utilization of those graduating from the educational establishments.

At present one foreman in five and about one-third of shop and sector leaders and their deputies have only practical qualifications, while almost 30,000 engineers and technicians, including 11,000 young specialists in a wide range of occupations, are carrying out duties which require no special knowledge.

The CPSU gorkom and raykom sections and the Moscow City Planning Commission, jointly with the ministries and departments, must look into the reasons hindering the provision of cadres in all the necessary specialties for the sector of the city's economy, take steps to improve the planning of the training and the rational utilization of specialists, and be sensitive to the requirements of the modern economy.

The increased tasks of the further development of the economy and culture demand that leadership cadres not only master modern management methods to perfection but also engage in active ideological work, meet people more often, explain our party's policy to them in party fashion, convincingly, simply, and comprehensibly, and be able to mobilize the masses for the implementation of this policy. For this purpose the leadership cadres must constantly raise their own political standards and master Marxist-Leninist theory. These tasks have been set by the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum decisions.

At present over 80,000 leaders of party, soviet, economic, trade union, and Komsomol organs are studying at the Moscow CPSU Gorkom University of Marxism-Leninism, at theoretical seminars, and within the economic education system.

At the same time, much restructuring is required in the ideological, theoretical, and economic education of cadres in the light of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum decisions.

It has to be admitted that some leaders rely mainly upon practical experience and have poor theoretical knowledge. They have still not appreciated their responsibility for people's education and for the moral and political state of the collective. The party raykoms, party committees, and party bureaus do not always manifest strict exactingness toward communist leaders for raising their ideological and theoretical standards and do not strive to ensure that instruction encourages them to be more active in resolving the emerging national economic problems. The instruction of leadership cadres in the highest link of political education in Zheleznodorozhnyy, Timiryazevskiy, Frunzenskiy, and Kuybyshevskiy Rayons is not properly organized.

Now that the party organizations are completing preparations for the new academic year within the system of Marxist-Leninist and economic education it is important to evaluate once again the state and forms of leadership cadre training and to strive to improve the quality of the work of party-economic aktiv schools.

The ideological and theoretical training of cadres must be organically combined with their political work among the working people.

In Moscow there are quite a few examples of leaders who skillfully combine their administrative and economic activity with the education of people and show concern for the creation of a healthy and creative atmosphere within the collective. A good example in this connection has been set by the leaders of the Sergo Ordzhonokidze and Krasnyy Proletariy Machine Tool-Building Associations, the Second Clock and Watch Plant, and other enterprises. General political days, open letter days, and question-and-answer evenings have become important forms of leaders' participation in political education work with working people.

It was emphasized at the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum that leaders' activity must be assessed not only according to production plan fulfillment indicators but also according to the state of discipline, the moral and psychological climate within the collective, and the level of the masses' political awareness and labor activity.

The demands on the political qualities of cadres and their ideological training are increasing also as a result of foreign political factors. Special emphasis at the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum was placed on the fact that our cadres are called upon to understand profoundly the contemporary international situation, expose the aggressive imperialist policy, acts of ideological subversion, and base provocative methods employed by the U.S.-led NATO countries against our country and the other socialist countries, and consistently uphold the principles of Marxism-Leninism in the struggle against bourgeois ideology.

It is necessary to launch a widespread explanation of the CPSU's foreign policy and its consistent and persistent struggle for peace and disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war.

The party raykoms and party organizations must direct every party and economic leader and the entire ideological aktiv toward skillful and convincing propaganda of our achievements and the indisputable advantages of the Soviet way of life, toward the profound disclosure of the significance of the fundamental values of socialism. But the most important thing is for us to demand from our leadership cadres that their words are not at variance with their deeds. When propagandizing party policy and explaining the tasks facing the labor collectives they must set an example of struggle to implement these tasks, raise the efficiency of production, improve the workers', and employees' labor and living conditions, and raise their well-being. Only under such conditions can the cadres expect success in their work among the masses.

The education of leadership cadres in a spirit of high responsibility is directly dependent on the style and methods of party leadership. The party gorkom and raykoms are channeling their efforts into concentrating the cadres' attention on the main questions, backing up the organizational activity resolutions that are being adopted, raising the standards of organizational and economic leadership, creating everywhere an atmosphere of implacability toward shortcomings, generalizing and disseminating positive experience more widely, and taking into account the working people's opinions and proposals.

Party organs and party organizations must not engage in the execution of functions which are not within their competence when economic leaders approach them on matters which are the province of economic organs. As an example, during the first half of the year the Construction and Construction Materials Industry Section of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom accepted for action about 100 documents containing appeals from leaders of Moscow Gorispolkom main construction administrations requesting that influence be exerted upon one another in connection with the completion of subcontractual work and deliveries of subassemblies, bricks, sand, and other construction materials. A similar state of affairs has developed in many other party raykoms and party committees. This must be put right.

Individual workers in the party apparatus have a feeble knowledge of party leadership skills, substitute generalized instructions for active educational work and specific assistance to party organizations, have little knowledge of or interest in the local state of affairs and the cadres, and do not duly monitor the fulfillment of party decisions. In most cases this reflects overall on the existing work style of some party raykoms. As the reports to the party gorkom bureau from Volgogradskiy, Sovetskiy, Zheleznodorozhnyy, and some other CPSU Raykoms have shown, they are continuing to waste most of their time and energy on organizing and holding sessions and conferences and on setting up various staffs and commissions. A number of raykoms retain their passion for adopting a large number of resolutions and strive to give written instructions on any question.

We must constantly improve the organizational work of the party gorkom and raykoms and the party organizations and strive for greater organization and efficiency in their activity. The party apparatus workers must engage themselves more with direct organizational work in enterprises and organizations and with monitoring the fulfillment of party decisions. To be self-critical of shortcomings, to look forward, and to channel the efforts of communists and labor collectives into solving the set tasks are the guarantee of our successes.

Under contemporary conditions, when there are greater tasks in all spheres of our life, decisive significance attaches to the higher militancy and activity of each party organ, each party organization, and all communists in the struggle to implement our plans and party decisions. It is very important to improve the work of elective party organs, penetrate more deeply into the nature of the problems under discussion, and ensure the active participation of the aktiv and the communists in this discussion.

The work with cadres must be purposeful. It is designed to help the successful solution of political, ideological, and economic tasks. At this stage the organizational and mass political work of our cadres must be aimed at eliminating the shortcomings in the economy and stepping up the mobilization of the working people for the successful fulfillment of the 1983 plan.

The capital's working people, implementing the CPSU Central Committee November and June Plenum decisions, have stepped up their labor and political activity. This is having a positive effect on discipline and organization and on resolving the tasks of economic and cultural building. Further growth has been ensured in all sectors of the city's economy in the first 8 months of the current year, and their qualitative indicators have improved somewhat.

Nonetheless, grave shortcomings remain in the activity of economic, soviet, party, trade union, and Komsomol cadres to fulfill the current year's plan. The necessary breakthrough has still not been made in the direction of production intensification, the acceleration of technological progress, and the increased efficiency and quality of work. There are still quite a few enterprises which fail to ensure the fulfillment of production plans for the most important types of output, of contractual obligations, and of targets for savings in fuel, energy, and raw and other materials, and for labor productivity growth. The output of a number of consumer goods is lagging behind demand. Shortcomings are being eliminated only slowly in capital construction and municipal services. Many trade enterprises are failing to fulfill their commodity turnover plans. The population's demand for consumer services is not being fully satisfied.

The task of the city party organization and all leadership cadres is to profoundly and critically analyze the results of the work of each enterprise and organization over the 8 months of the current year and launch organizational work aimed at consolidating the positive results achieved.

The opportunities offered by the socialist competition must be more fully utilized, the 25 shock-work weeks must be successfully completed, and the communist subbotnik in honor of the 25th anniversary of the movement for a communist attitude toward labor must be held in an exemplary manner.

Fuller use must be made of the party report and election meetings and conferences currently underway in accordance with the CPSU Central Committee resolution to mobilize the communists and all working people for the fulfillment of party decisions, to educate people in the spirit of high responsibility for the set task, and to strengthen discipline. The attention of communists must be concentrated on those sectors which are lagging, and specific measures must be formulated to overcome this laggardness without fail. It is important to strive to ensure that the meetings and conferences provide a principled evaluation of the work of the cadres and call strictly to account leaders responsible for shortcomings and omissions.

The further strengthening of the composition of the elective party aktiv and of the leading party organs must be ensured during the report and election campaign, along with the involvement of the thousands of new communists in active work and the organization of practical work with the newly elected party aktiv.

The Moscow city party organization, counting 1.1 million communists in its ranks, and guided by the decisions of the 26th Congress and the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo, is channeling its efforts into the fulfillment of plans and targets in all sectors of the national economy, and the attainment of new successes in all areas of its activity.

The forthcoming 25th City Party Conference will set specific tasks for the final stage of the 5-year plan. Their solution will depend to a large extent on the improvement of the entire organizational and political work of the party organizations, a higher standard of economic leadership, and the organization, responsibility, discipline, and awareness of all our cadres.

SHCHERBITSKIY SPEAKS ON ROLE OF PARTY VETERANS

AU041725 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 1 Oct 83 pp 1-3

[RATAU report on two speeches delivered by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, at his 30 September meeting with party veterans and representatives of youths in Kiev -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: Allow me on behalf of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Council of Ministers to offer a cordial welcome to you -- veterans of the glorious Leninist party and all participants in our meeting -- in the republic's capital, the hero city of Kiev.

I find it necessary to begin our conversation from an event of enormous political importance. The statement made by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, is now in the center of attention of all Soviet people and of the entire world public. The statement has offered a principled, deeply substantiated, and convincing assessment of the militarist -- constituting a serious threat to peace -- line pursued in international affairs by the present U.S. administration.

AT THE MEETINGS NOW BEING HELD ALL OVER THE REPUBLIC, THE COMMUNISTS AND ALL WORKING PEOPLE OF THE SOVIET UKRAINE ARE UNANIMOUSLY SUPPORTING COMRADE YU.V. ANDROPOV'S STATEMENT AND THE CPSU'S POLITICAL LINE IN THE PRESENT POLITICAL SITUATION.

In response to the machinations of warmongers, to the imperialist policy of provocations and of power pressure, the Soviet people are even more closely rallying around our Leninist Communist Party.

Our state, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, acts resolutely and consistently in favor of peace. We have never deviated from this line, and will not deviate in the future. I am confident that all comrades present here fully and entirely agree with this. Naturally, while taking into account the present international situation, we should also in the future work even harder and with more persistency to accomplish successive economic and political tasks, and to build up the economic and defense potential of our socialist motherland.

An attentive and solicitous attitude to the experience of all generations of the Soviet people, it was noted in the speech, belongs to our party's remarkable traditions, because this experience has concentrated the wisdom and wealth of the people. It contains not only the history of socialist construction. We also find in it the replies to many questions concerning our present lives. This is why the party does its utmost to preserve every fragment of this experience so that it serves even better our common cause.

Convincing evidence of this was the meeting held in the CPSU Central Committee with party veterans on 15 August in Moscow city. It has become an important event in the sociopolitical life of the country.

COMRADE YU.V. ANDROPOV'S SPEECH AT THE MEETING HAS BEEN RECEIVED BY PARTY ORGANIZATIONS AS A CONCRETE PROGRAM FOR ACTIONS IN THE MOST IMPORTANT FIELDS OF ORGANIZATIONAL AND POLITICAL WORK.

We hope that our present meeting, the ideas and wishes voiced by you will help further improve the multiple activity taking place in the republic to implement the decisions of the 26th Party Congress, as well as of the November 1982 and the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenums.

TO USE A LENIN DICTUM, WE BADLY "NEED THE EXPERIENCE OF OLD FIGHTERS... WHO HAD BEEN MADE WISER BY REVOLUTIONARY TRADITIONS AND BY THE WIDE POLITICAL HORIZON."

First of all, let me tell you briefly about our current, daily affairs, what we are now working on. Just as all over the country, in our republic the atmosphere is normal and businesslike. It is an atmosphere of hard and creative work. Our main concern is to further develop the economy. Maximum attention is being paid to accomplishing tasks set by the all-union programs -- that for power and that for food.

We are already halfway through the 11th 5-year period. A great deal has been done in this period both in the country and in our republic. The tasks set for raising the effectiveness of communal production and the quality of production, for building up our economic potential, and for improving the people's living standards are being consistently accomplished.

Here are a few data: In the past 2 and one-half years, the gross social product in the Ukraine increased, compared with the corresponding period of the 10th 5-year period, 14.2 percent, and the national income went up 13.6 percent. In the current 5-year period, the productivity of communal labor has risen 9.5 percent. It is to be noted that the increased labor productivity is accountable for the entire upsurge in the national income.

DAY IN AND DAY OUT, WE CAN INCREASINGLY PERCEIVE THE FRUITFUL EFFECTS OF THE MEASURES WHICH ARE BEING TAKEN BY THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE TO IMPROVE ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT, THE STYLE OF CONTROL, AND TO INCREASE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF CADRES FOR COMMITMENT.

It is gratifying that, in the current year, the pace of economic development has significantly accelerated. The value of production marketed in the republic in excess of the plan has already reached R1.408 billion. The leading branches -- the coal industry and ferrous metallurgy which, as you know, were lagging for a lengthy time -- are working steadily. The state of affairs has improved in construction. Incomplete construction has been practically brought to the norm. The pace of construction and assembly operations has accelerated. The plans for commissioning important national economic facilities and houses are being fulfilled. Positive changes have taken place in the work of transport. The production of consumer goods is going up, and the sphere of consumer services is expanding.

The most important branches of agriculture and processing industries are developing in line with the republic's Agrocomplex Special Purpose Program, as well as the Sugar Program. These programs encompass measures for raising soil fertility through land chemicalization and amelioration, and through applying zonal farming systems. Comprehensive plans are also being put into effect to foster feed production, and to intensify dairy farming, pig breeding, and fisheries.

Unfortunately, this year the weather conditions did not allow us to obtain the targeted grain yields. The obtained crops of sugar beets, potatoes, and vegetables are not too bad. The plans for selling stockbreeding produce to the state have been overfulfilled. As you know from the press, the republic has been awarded an honorary certificate of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee for the results of carrying out livestock wintering.

In our entire work, a particular place belongs to questions concerning the consolidation of production and labor discipline. And it is to be pointed out that the steps taken are already producing positive results. A great deal has also been done to improve economic management, and to accelerate scientific-technical progress. These problems have been in the center of constant attention on the part of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

NONETHELESS, COMRADE YU.V. ANDROPOV NOTED IN HIS SPEECH AT THE MEETING WITH VETERANS, "WHILE ACKNOWLEDGING THE WORK PERFORMED IN THESE YEARS, WE MUST ADMIT THAT THE TASKS SET BY THE RECENT CONGRESSES ARE STILL A LONG WAY FROM HAVING BEEN ACCOMPLISHED."

Certainly, there were causes which did not depend on us. In particular, geologic conditions have deteriorated for extracting the most important kinds of fuel. There are difficulties with workforce resources. For a number of years, the weather conditions were unfavorable for agriculture, particularly in the zone of the so-called risky farming. Through the fault of imperialists, as you know, the international situation has sharply deteriorated.

Naturally enough, all these factors have to be taken into account in developing economic strategy. And this is precisely the way our party's Central Committee acts. It concentrates efforts on accomplishing crucial national economic tasks, on improving the control mechanism, on improving the balanced plans, and on pursuing the consistent policy of economy.

The practical steps taken in this direction by the CPSU Central Committee are well known. The press, television, and radio report on the most important decisions made by the CPSU Central Committee. The Soviet people receive systematic information about the issues examined by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

At the same time, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, the CPSU Central Committee has called on us all to wage a merciless war against those shortcomings which are being brought about primarily by causes of a subjective character.

Unfortunately, not all our cadres have proved able to switch over to accomplishing qualitatively new tasks, to work better and more efficiently. Some of them are still unable -- and some are still simply not used -- to profoundly and critically analyze the results of the work, to draw correct conclusions in time, and to take effective steps to accomplish the tasks set at any price. In a number of cases, the organization and control of implementation still continue to be a weak spot.

Some party committees are not always sufficiently exacting with regard to leaders, particularly those lacking the feeling of high responsiblity, those inefficient, wasteful and failing to ensure that the state plans and socialist pledges are fulfilled. This is why some of our enterprises are failing short of the plans for production marketing, for the manufacture of consumer goods, and are breaking supply discipline. Production capacities and labor reserves are at times being used in an unsatisfactory way, and excesses are being incurred in the consumption of fuel, raw and other materials. Tasks for accelerating scientific-technical progress and for introducing new kinds of production are not always being accomplished with the necessary persistency.

Unfortunately, not all functionaries are deeply aware that the timely accomplishment of tasks for scientific-technical progress is a vital need, is -- if you want to call it so -- a gold mine and an important condition for accelerating the pace of growth in the economy, for raising its efficiency, and thus for improving the people's prosperity. Tasks, no matter how complex, can only be successfully accomplished when all scientific and technical achievements are used fully and on time.

We also have party committees failing to give sufficient and practical assistance to basic party organizations, and failing to concentrate their efforts on the main issues, on the study of cadres, and on reinforcing the lagging sectors with talented workers.

As a result of this, some indexes, primarily those characterizing the effectiveness of our economy, have proved to be below the targets set by the 5-year plan.

Bearing this in mind and guided by the CPSU Central Committee directives, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has intensified its attention to improvements in the style of management, and to the increased effectiveness of party influence in all spheres of communal life. Additional steps are being taken to raise the standards of work, primarily in raykoms and gorkoms.

Very serious attention has been paid to an improvement in the work of basic party organizations. In the Ukrainian Communist Party, their number totals nearly 69,000. Their ranks run into 3,070,663 CPSU members and candidate members. This is a tremendous force.

We endeavor to create in each party organization -- from the top to the bottom -- an atmosphere of each member's involvement in the settlement of vital tasks for economic and cultural construction, to intensify the class tempering, and to teach each communist to be skillful and uncompromising in the struggle against bourgeois ideology. Questions concerning the consolidation of our society's sociopolitical unity, and the education of our people in the spirit of friendship among peoples, Soviet patriotism, and proletarian internationalism are constantly in the center of our attention.

Life and new tasks present increased requirements to each party memeber. V.I. LENIN CALLED DISCIPLINE THE MOST IMPORTANT BASIS OF PARTY ORGANIZATION. AMONG PARTY MEMBERS, HE SAID, "WE MUST NOT TOLERATE EVEN A SINGLE ONE WHO DOES NOT COPE WITH HIS TASK."

In order to strengthen party discipline and to raise the vanguard role of communists, we must make good use of the accountability and election campaign which is now going on in party organizations. In this period it is particularly important to have at the meetings a careful look at how the CPSU Central Committee requirements concerning improvements in the internal party life of each organization are being complied with in practice.

In this work, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy pointed out, we count on the active participation of all party veterans. Veteran communists can be very helpful in preparations for the meetings, in ensuring a businesslike and principled atmosphere at the meetings, and in accomplishing other tasks. A great deal can also be done by party veterans to improve the work of administrative organs, trade unions, and the Komsomol.

Frankly speaking, we are still not happy with the work performed by some ministries and departments, which are not showing due initiative and persistency, particularly in improving the quality of production, in fulfilling the plans for adopting new equipment, in improving production organization, and in making use of the existing reserves.

In recent times, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo has listened to reports by a number of ministers and party organization secretaries on improvements in management activity, and has reinforced the leadership in individual ministries. We are working on this systematically.

The discussion held recently in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo on the work performed by the Ukrainian Trade Union Council to raise the role of the republic's trade union organizations in accomplishing tasks for economic and social development has shown that some trade union organizations were still too slow in reforming their work. At times, they lack efficiency, a critical and self-critical attitude in assessing the results of the work, and adherence to principle and pointedness in reaction to the shortcomings. The influence exerted by a number of trade union organizations on the accomplishment of economic and social tasks still does not correspond to their possiblities, to the rights and powers which have been granted to them.

In the decision adopted on this issue, the Central Committee has mapped out a concrete program for raising the role of trade union organizations in economic and cultural construction, and for fostering their activity, their creative attitude to the matter at hand.

In a word, OUR MAIN TASK IS TO MAKE FULL USE OF THE GREAT ECONOMIC, SCIENTIFIC, AND CADRE POTENTIAL CREATED IN THE REPUBLIC, AND TO MOBILIZE PARTY ORGANIZATIONS, SOVIETS, TRADE UNIONS, AND THE KOMSOMOL FOR IMPLEMENTING THIS PROGRAM.

Of course, a particularly important role in this respect belongs to leading cadres and specialists. Each one at his sector must be well aware that no references to the so-called "objective causes" will be accepted. If a man has got down to the job, he must do it well, on time and to the full extent. There is no alternative.

And in the pursuit of this principal line, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, we rely on the experience accumulated in socialist construction by veterans. This is our great reserve.

Party organizations have much to do and to worry about. And the wise word of the mentor, the example set within his power in the work, are needed everywhere.

In the republic, there are now more than 11 million pensioners, or every fifth inhabitant. And some of them -- those who are fit enough -- continue to work (an average of 2.3 million persons annually). Notwithstanding their advanced age, some of the comrades present here are in charge of highly important sectors.

This applies to A.M. Makarov, director general of the L.I. Brezhnev Southern Machine-Building Plant Production Association; A.F. Fedorov, chairman of the republic's Commission for the Affairs of Former Partisans in the Great Patriotic War; Ya. Ya. Taran, shop chief at the S. Ordzhonikidze coke chemical plant in Dneprodzerzhinsk; N.P. Semenenko, member of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and head of the Institute of Geochemistry and Mineral Physics of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences; S.D. Vishtak, team leader at the Radyanska Ukraina Kolkhoz in Kiev Oblast; and many others.

WORK PERFORMED BY VETERANS WITHIN THEIR POWER IS AN APPRECIABLE HELP TO SOCIETY. This is why it is highly important to provide everywhere conditions necessary to employ pensioners, including part time or at home, and to use their skills and mastery in the vocational training of the younger generation.

But the education of people, particularly of the younger generation, is the main field where the assistance of veterans is particularly important and necessary.

AS YOU KNOW,THE JUNE 1983 CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM HAS SET THE TASK TO RESOLUTELY RAISE THE STANDARDS OF IDEOLOGICAL WORK. THE PLENUM EMPHASIZED THAT, NOTWITHSTANDING THE IMPORTANCE OF OTHER ISSUES, IDEIOLGICAL WORK IS INCREASINGLY COMING TO THE FOREGROUND. Accountable for this is the fact that, in recent times, deep qualitative changes have taken place in all spheres of our society's life, and the spiritual needs of people have significantly increased. We have never had a generation more educated and better informed than the present one. This must always be borne in mind. In educational work, particularly among youths, we must be fully aware of the intensified ideological struggle in the world arena.

You can see, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, how vigorous the most reactionary and hostile forces have become which, in order to suit their narrow selfish interests and pathologic ambitions, are inflaming the international atmosphere, and how they are embarking on the path of anti-Soviet provocations. Violence, lie, slander, and demagogy -- these are the means constantly used in imperialist foreign policy. This has been particularly clearly manifested in the unworthy noise raised by the U.S. President and his administration around the incident with the South Korean plane.

Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's statement and other documents, as well as proofs given by many foreign specialists, have revealed with exhaustive completeness and authenticity the real background of this great military and political provocation committed by special U.S. services. We are confident that progressive mankind will distinguish the truth from the lie, will distinguish and authentic humanism from the cynical lofty phrases about it.

It is evident that, in the inflamed international situation, high political vigilance must be manifested. And veterans, who possess a very rich combat experience acquired in the Great Patriotic War, are able to do a great deal for the education, primarily of the younger generation, in the spirit of patriotism and of the willingness to stand up for the conquests of socialism.

We have the right also to be confident, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy addressed the veterans, of your most active participation in the labor, ideological, and moral education of the younger generation. It is to be stated that in this respect we have many brilliant examples. Present in this hall is I.G. Zhukov, party member since 1931 and Hero of Socialist Labor. He dedicated 55 years of his labor life to the difficult but respectful job of mining. Since 1928, Ignat Grigoryevich has been invariably working in the Dimitrov mine in Krasnoarmeysk. Although retired 24 years ago, he has continued to work; he has been in charge of the mine's training center for the last 13 years. Abpout 4,000 young workers have learned the miner's profession with his direct participation. Quite a few of them have become front-ranking miners and won state awards for their work.

Also present in this hall is A.V. Gitalov, Twice Hero of Socialist Labor and tractor brigade leader at the 20th CPSU Congress Kolkhoz in Kirovograd Oblast, who has literally devoted his heart and soul to youths. Aleksandr Vasilyevich has trained many magnificent machine operators, including 14 Heroes of Socialist Labor and hundreds of front-ranking agricultural workers.

Recently, Aleksandr Vasilyevich published in RADYANSKA UKRAINA a passionate appeal to veterans to bring up a young farming generation, to train worthy reinforcements for the workers class and the kolkhoz peasantry. This was a remarkable and necessary appeal.

Well known in the republic are the names of Twice Heroes of Socialist Labor G. Ya. Gorban, I.I. Strelchenko, M.Kh. Savchenko, G.I. Tkachuk, Yu.Yu. Pitra, and M.A. Braga; of Hero of Socialist Labor and holder of the Glory Orders M.K. Velichko; of F.Z. Minaylenko and No.I Melnik, CPSU members since 1917; of V.I. Kisilev, CPSU member since 1918; of Hero of Socialist Labor R.A. Komarovskiy, CPSU member since 1920; and of many others whose lives have been a real feat in the name of the present and future generation.

THESE ARE PRECISELY THE PEOPLE WHO ATTRACT OUR YOUTHS. AND THEY GENEROUSLY GIVE YOUNG PEOPLE THEIR SKILLS AND EXPERIENCES, TEMPER THEM AND TEACH THEM HOW TO WORK CONSCIENTIOUSLY AND TO TAKE PRIDE IN THE LOFTY TITLE OF THE CITIZEN OF THE SOVIET UNION. MANY THANKS TO YOU AND TO ALL VETERANS FOR THIS.

We must combine efforts to constantly improve ideoeducational work, to make it intelligible and convincing. Young people hate and do not accept stereotype, dry official jargon, edification, and mentoring.

Interest and usefulness are the two faces of the same coin. A warm and heartfelt word, a personal example, a parental solicitude -- these are the things which are valued by young people and to which they respond with good deeds, with activity in labor and in public life.

The importance of educational work is also rising because our class adversary particularly counts on the ideological disarmament of the younger generation. He would like to drive a wedge between the older and the younger generations of the Soviet people, to plant in the consciousness of young people the seeds of bourgeois psychology, of political indifference, and of a consumerlike attitude toward life. These attempts are undoubtedly doomed.

The generation of the Soviet people who had grown after the Great Patriotic War has proved with practical deeds its loyalty to Lenin's legacy and to the cause of the Communist Party. But these qualities are not inborn even in a socialist country. They result from educational work performed by the party, the Komsomol, and our older generation.

Thousands of young men and women are selflessly working at the construction of the Baykal-Amur trunkline [BAM], in the Nonchernozem Zone, at the priority projects of Western Siberia, at many other, large and small projects, at enterprises, in agriculture, transport, and in the sphere of services, and are with credit and dignity serving in the ranks of our Armed Forces. THE PARTY HIGHLY VALUES THE LABOR ENTHUSIASM OF YOUNG PEOPLE, AND REGARDS THE LENINIST KOMSOMOL AS ITS COMBAT RESERVE AND AS A WORTHY CONTINUER OF THE GLORIOUS TRADITIONS OF THE OLDER GENERATIONS.

Our party and government, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy continued, show constant concern for veterans. In recent years, the material base of medical and convalescence establishments in the system of social insurance and health services has strengthened and expanded. Pension, health, and consumer services for veterans are improving, and the utmost is being done to improve their housing and living conditions.

In the republic, there are now 3,214 participants in the Great October Socialist Revolution and the Civil War. Most of them draw special pensions. Two comfortable boarding houses have been built for them, in Kiev and in Kharkov.

Thousands upon thousands of veterans are improving their health each year in special sanatoriums, in health resorts run by trade unions and the Ministry of Health, as well as in hospitals for persons disabled in the Great Patriotic War. In the 11th 5-year period, 2 sanatoriums with 800 beds for war and labor veterans have been put into service, in Truskavets and Alushta.

Two hospitals for persons disabled in the war were put into service in the current year, in Kiev with 500 beds and in Sumy with 200 beds. Work is in progress to expand the republic's hospital at Tsibli village in Kiev Oblast. Hospitals are also under construction in Vinnitsa, Volyn, Rovno, and Khmelnitskiy Oblasts.

In the past 7 years, persons disabled in the war and the families of soldiers who died on the fronts received more than 50,000 comfortable apartments. In 1981-82, the Ukrainian Ministry of Social Security alone paid more than R5 million in material assistance to recipients of special pensions, persons disabled in the war, and the families of those fallen. More than 80 places for convalesence were assigned in sanatoriums to persons disabled in the war, party and labor veterans. In the last 3 and 1/2 years, 5,500 cars were assigned to war disabled persons of the groups I and II.

Party committees and administrative organs should keep questions concerning improvements in the welfare of veterans under their constant control. This has to be stressed because things are not everywhere the way they should be.

Party and administrative organs should draw even closer to veterans, should know their needs and demands, and should provide all conditions to enable them to continue to be useful to society.

Leading cadres in the republic's party, administrative, trade union, and Komsomol organizations would be well advised to more frequently meet veterans. Such contacts enrich experience and help obtain, as they say, first-hand information about what makes people excited, glad, or sad. Last but not least, it is simply a pleasure to "find" a good person. All necessary time must be found for this purpose.

It is also important to consider how to show the work of veterans in a worthy way in the press, in television and radio programs. We must write about the tried veteran fighters who made the revolution, who built socialism and defended the socialist homeland. They must be known. This is our live and wonderful history. This is the science of life, and we must learn it by all means.

It would also be advisable to engage our guard on an even wider scale in things as useful as lecturing and political information, participation in the work of people's control groups and of other public organizations, the intensive protection of nature, and the rational use of resources. The assistance of older comrades is needed in museums, people's universities, youth clubs, and schools. It is also very useful in the organization of various measures where people live. In a word, there is a great deal to think about, and there is plenty of room to apply one's hands, skills, and experience.

While inviting you to this meeting, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, we had in mind to exchange views on our worries, to discuss practical steps to more closely engage veterans in the great organizational and political work which is being carried out by the republic's party organizations, and to listen to your suggestions and wishes.

We have also invited to this meeting representatives of the younger generation, including young miners, metallurgists, builders, scientists, rural toilers, teachers, physicians, students, and pupils of vocational schools. Each of them has already shown his worth at his place, has become a master in his job. And all of them together are representing in a worthy way our people's younger generation.

We count on a comradely and businesslike conversation which will help us better cope with the tasks set forth in Yu.V. Andropov's speech at the meeting held with party veterans in the CPSU Central Committee.

At the end of the meeting, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said:

I believe we share the opinion that the conversation which we held today was good, interesting, and useful. It has shown once again that the lives of party veterans are full-blooded and spiritually rich. They are closely linked with the party by their souls and hearts, and they are as sensitive as ever to the spirit of the times, and to the increased requirements of our stage in social development. But the main point is that they are strong enough and fully resolved to do their utmost to pursue the party policy.

Veterans are our party's gold reserve. And party organizations must make full use of it. The objective of our meeting was to find out how to do it best.

One can say with pleasure that we have mapped out a substantial plan for work. This is perhaps the most important result of this meeting.

The second conclusion, no less important, is that veterans are handing over their loyalty to communist ideals, their thirst for activity, and their wisdom into reliable young hands. Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov rightly noted that each generation was in some respects stronger than the previous one, that it knew better and saw farther. And this meeting quite correctly found that it depended on us whether our younger generation is even better, and whether the reinforcements which the party will receive are highly dedicated, efficient, educated, and active.

And here is the last point. We have seen once again that all generations of the Soviet people were united both in words and in deeds. And precisely this organic combination of the veterans' wise experience and the young generation's ebullient energies makes us strong and guarantees our achievements, our victories.

The comrades who took the floor today expressed a number of interesting ideas. They all will be carefully examined by the Central Committee in order to apply them in practice.

Allow me on behalf of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee to cordially thank you, dear comrades, for the active participation in our meeting, and to wish you good health, good luck, and new successes in your noble activity for the benefit of our beloved Soviet homeland.

LENINGRAD PARTY OBKOM PLENUM APPOINTS OFFICIALS

LD060923 Leningrad Domestic Service in Russian 0430 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Summary] Organizational questions were discussed at a Leningrad Party Obkom plenum held yesterday.

Zakharov, because of his appointment to the post of first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, has been released from his duties as obkom secretary and party obkom bureau member. These positions have been filled by Korzhev, hitherto head of the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the Leningrad Party Obkom. Barinova, previously first secretary of the Dzerzhinskiy Party Raykom, has been elected head of this department.

Owing to a partial change in the functions of many party obkom departments, Milishchenko has been confirmed as head of the Economy Department; Danilina, head of the Department for Light Industry and Consumer Goods; and Myakin, head of the Department of Agriculture and Food Industry.

Zakharov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department took part in the plenum.

MARSHAL KULIKOV MEETS WITH VOTERS IN YEREVAN

PM051441 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Oct 83 Second Edition p 2

[Own correspondent Lieutenant Colonel A. Yurkin report: "Meeting With Voters"]

[Text] The Armenian capital warmly greeted its USSR Supreme Soviet deputy -- Marshal of the Soviet Union V. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces.

He was met at the airport by K. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee; Colonel General V. Arkhipov, commander of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District; and Lieutenant General A. Shirinkin, member of the Military Council and chief of the District Political Directorate.

Marshal of the Soviet Union V. Kulikov visited enterprises and construction sites in Yerevan and military units of the garrison. He met with voters -- working people of the city's Spandaryanskiy Rayon -- at the State Russian Dramatic Theater and told them of his work as USSR Supreme Soviet deputy. He devoted great attention to the international situation.

PUBLIC SUPPORTS STATE'S FOREIGN POLICY COURSE

LD051235 Moscow TASS in English 1137 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 5 TASS -- The militarist policy which is being pursued in international affairs by the present U.S. Administration leads the world to the dangerous brink of war -- such is the opinion of Soviet workers, writers, scientists, collective farmers, and members of many other professions, expressed at numerous meetings and rallies and in letters that come into TASS these days. Soviet people unanimously support the Soviet state's peaceful foreign policy course which has again been reaffirmed in the statement of Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

"Now that the forces of imperialism headed by the USA have declared a 'crusade' against socialism, against peace on earth, we Soviet people are stating: You better know Messrs Imperialists that the defence of peace is to us a sacred course! The personnel of our collective farms wholeheartedly support Yuriy Andropov's statement. The principled peaceful policy of the Soviet state is based not on words but on practical activities both in domestic affairs and in the international arena. The entire Soviet people is for this policy," maintains P. Yanis, a tractor operator of the Estonian collective farm "Lyuganuze."

"The history of mankind knows lots of examples when millions of people paid with their lives for the ignorance of politicians," recalled N. Lebedev, director of Gomel's Secondary School No. 44. "It appears that the Reagan administration, too, shows a dangerous ignorance nowadays. What it can result in for mankind has been quite clearly and explicitly set out in the statement of Yuriy Andropov."

"A teacher of history, I myself mastered this subject not only with the help of manuals -- I 'read' the bitter pages of history during World War II years -- on my way from the Kursk Bulge to Koenigsberg. As an ex-soldier, I want our children to know about war only from books. I want to teach them to keep peace and struggle for it. This is the main thing today."

The working people of Tajikistan show close cohesion in support of the CPSU and the Soviet Government in the complex international situation. Speaking at a meeting at the Dushanbe Silk Mill, S. Kurbanova, a weaver, said: "To ensure peace is the supreme goal of Soviet foreign policy. This policy expresses the will and aspiration of the entire Soviet people. We firmly condemn the U.S. Administration's militarist course and attempts at threatening the security of the Soviet Union. We won't be bullied! We are strong and united and we shall continue to strengthen through work the might of our state.

PRAVDA REPORTS CONTENTS OF KOMMUNIST NO 14

PM051555 Moscow Pravda in Russian 2 Oct 83 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Latest Issue of Journal"]

[Text] Issue No 14 of KOMMUNIST, the theoretical and political journal of the CPSU Central Committee, has been published.

The issue opens with the leading article "The Labor Collective and Discipline."

Yu. V. Andropov's reply to a group of social democratic deputies from the FRG Bundestag is published.

The article "Karl Marx and the Contemporary Revolutionary Party, is published in the section "Forefather of Scientific Communism."

The article "Theoretical Questions of the Economic Mechanism" by L. Abalkin; and "Efficiency in Socialist Production Is an Element of Political Economic Analysis" by Yu. Ivanov are published under the rubric "Problems of the Improvement of Developed Socialism."

The "Pages of Struggle" section is devoted to M. Yovchuk's article "The Ideological-Theoretical Activity of G.V. Plekhanov and the 'Emancipation of Labor' Group."

The issue also contains the articles "Combat Assistant of the MPRP" by Ye. Vavrin and A. Taksubayev; "Preventing War -- There Is No More Important Task" by P. Fedoseyev; and "Global Problems and the Developing World" by N. Shmalev.

SOVIET TRADE WITH CAPITALIST STATES DETAILED

PM051516 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Oct 83 First Edition p 4

[A. Parshin article: "On the Basis of Mutual Advantage"]

[Text] Many PRAVDA readers ask: How are trade and economic relations developing between the USSR and the capitalist countries?

During the period 1975 through 1982 the USSR's foreign trade turnover increased from R50.7 billion to R119.6 billion, that is, by almost 140 percent. The Soviet Union now trades with 143 countries.

Naturally, the socialist states occupy the chief place in our country's foreign economic ties, and in 1982 they accounted for 54 percent of all foreign trade turnover. The USSR firmly and consistently implements the party policy of strengthening the socialist community and developing and deepening socialist economic integration. Trade ties and economic and technical cooperation are growing steadily between the Soviet Union and the developing countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. During the period 1975 through 1982 commodity turnover with that group of countries increased 170 percent.

The Soviet country participates actively in the international division of labor and conducts broad trade and economic ties with industrially developed capitalist countries. These ties among states with opposite social systems are the material basis of peaceful coexistence. Recognition of the importance of a developed system of economic relations is enshrined in the CSCE Final Act. The Soviet Union has concluded long-term intergovernmental agreements on trade, economic, industrial, scientific, and technical cooperation for 10 or more years and in individual cases for 25 years -- some of them will remain in effect beyond the year 2000 -- with almost all the countries that signed the Final Act.

Our trade and economic relations with industrially developed capitalist countries have attained a sizable scale. In 1982 commodity turnover between them and the USSR had increased 140 percent compared with 1975 and totaled R37.7 billion. It is characteristic here that even in the present complicated international situation trade and economic ties with capitalist countries are expanding. Thus, during the past 2 years commodity turnover between them and our country increased as a whole by 19 percent. According to the data for 1982, the capitalist countries' share in the USSR's foreign trade turnover stands at 31 percent. The balance of trade with that group of countries is, on the whole, even -- our exports are roughly equal to our imports.

The USSR purchases from developed capitalist countries equipment for the chemical, metallurgical, and other sectors of industry and for the agro-industrial complex, machinery and plant for drilling and operating wells and for geological prospecting, hoisting and transport equipment, roadbuilding machinery, instruments, and ships. Licenses are also acquired for new manufacturing processes and for the manufacture of equipment. In addition, pipes, rolled ferrous metals, alumina, bauxites, chemical products, consumer goods, grain, and individual foodstuffs are imported from those countries.

To obtain the currency needed to purchase goods from capitalist countries the Soviet Union sells metallurgical, power, and other kinds of equipment, metalcutting machine tools, motor vehicles, tractors, roadbuilding machinery, chemical goods, petroleum, petroleum products, natural gas, timber, diamonds, and other commodities.

The USSR's economic ties are developing most dynamically with West European countries, which account for approximately 80 percent of the commodity turnover with the industrially developed capitalist countries.

The opening up of natural gas deposits and the construction of gas pipelines is an important sphere of cooperation between the Soviet Union and a group of West European countries. A package of agreements in connection with the construction of the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod export gas pipeline is being implemented successfully. Cooperation in this sphere enables the Soviet Union to considerably improve the supply of natural gas to central oblasts of the European part of the country and to create additional export resources. It helps West European countries to resolve the energy problem and to obtain large orders for equipment and pipes.

The FRG occupies first place among our capitalist trading partners. In 1982 commodity turnover with that country totaled R6.6 billion. Construction of the first phase of the Oskol Electrometallurgical Combine, for which FRG firms are supplying equipment and have granted a license for the process of direct reduction of iron, bypassing the blast-furnace production stage, is at the stage of being completed. Other major projects are also being constructed on USSR territory, such as a complex for the production of polyester fibers and yarns and the raw materials for them and the Sayany Aluminum Plant. Talks are being held on a number of projects.

Finland occupies second place. Our economic relations are developing stably and harmoniously. They can be considered a model of the successful exploitation of the mutual advantages provided by the division of labor among countries with different social systems and by a policy of good-neighborliness. In 1982 Soviet-Finnish trade turnover totaled R5.2 billion, which was 33 percent above the 1980 level. Trade, economic, scientific, and technical ties with that country are of a multifaceted nature and are based on the solid foundation of interstate agreements.

Italy is a traditional business partner of the Soviet Union. In 1982 commodity turnover between the two countries reached R4.1 billion, and Italy took third place in the USSR's trade with Western countries.

Trade relations are maintained at a relatively high level between the USSR and France, although in 1982 commodity turnover between the countries fell somewhat, amounting to R3.6 billion. Major new agreements and contracts have recently been concluded with French firms for the delivery of diverse equipment and also foodstuffs and chemical goods to the USSR.

Trade and economic ties are developing actively on a long-term basis between the USSR and Austria. In 1982 commodity turnover between the two countries reached R1.2 billion. A contract has been signed with the Austrian Voest-Alpine concern for the construction of a metallurgical plant based on the use of local scrap metal at Zhlobin (Belorussian SSR) on "turnkey" terms.

Positive results have been achieved in the development of our relations with other West European countries, particularly the Netherlands, Belgium, Sweden, Switzerland, and Greece. At the same time it must be pointed out that cooperation with Britain has slowed up in recent years -- which has happened not through the fault of the Soviet Union. In terms of the volume of commodity turnover with the USSR in 1982 (R1.6 billion) it has been overtaken by countries such as the Netherlands and Belgium.

The development of Soviet-Japanese trade and economic cooperation is rather complex. On the one hand, commodity turnover with that country increased 35 percent over the past 2 years and totaled R3.7 billion in 1982. Among the industrially developed countries Japan occupies fourth place in trade with the Soviet Union. On the other hand, commodity turnover is growing chiefly as a result of an increase in our purchases of Japanese goods, while Soviet exports to that country have been falling for 2 years now. The Japanese Government is continuing its official policy of holding back trade and economic ties with the USSR and links the possibility of expanding them to questions having nothing to do with trade.

Our trade and economic relations with the biggest country in the capitalist world -- the United States -- are characterized by tension and instability. The trend toward the development of equitable and mutually advantageous trade, economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and the United States that became apparent in the early seventies was seriously undermined by the actions of the last two American administrations.

As a result of this, the volume of Soviet-American trade, which in 1979 reached its maximum level of R2.8 billion, fell to R1.6 billion in 1980. It increased somewhat over the past 2 years -- chiefly because of grain imports -- and in 1982 totaled R2.2 billion. In the first half of this year, however, it once again fell sharply -- by 42 percent compared with the first half of 1982. The U.S. share in the Soviet Union's purchases of machinery, equipment, and transport facilities from capitalist countries fell from 14 percent in 1976 to less than 3 percent in 1982.

Washington's present approach to trade and economic cooperation with the USSR is subordinated to the ambitions of American imperialism, its pursuit of military superiority, and the desire to inflict the greatest possible harm on our country.

The "sanctions" policy has become a constituent element of the U.S. aggressive imperialist strategy. It is trying its utmost to hitch its NATO partners and other countries to it. Britain and Japan give the United States the biggest support in this direction. At the same time unanimity does not exist among Western countries. The economic interests of individual groups of capitalist countries differ considerably. Moreover, influential political forces and business circles within the United States itself and in other countries resolutely advocate the development of mutually advantageous trade with the Soviet Union and are opposed to its use for purposes of political pressure.

Life confirms over and over again that the hopes of "economically strangling" the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries are built on sand. If nothing came of this in the twenties and thirties, still less can imperialism crack such a "tough nut" as socialism's mighty and constantly growing economic potential.

The discriminatory measures that the United States and its allies are trying to apply to trade and economic cooperation with the USSR are primarily hitting those who are undertaking them. Thus, the Carter administration's imposition of an embargo on grain sales in December 1979 inflicted such damage on the American economy that it aroused the sharp displeasure of American farmers, and it was under pressure from them that the new U.S. Administration was forced to lift those restrictions in April 1981. Washington has now had to lift its ban on the supply of pipe layers too -- which is regarded as recognition of the failure of the plan to prevent the successful construction of the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline.

Concerning our approach to Soviet-American relations, Comrade Yu.V. Andropov pointed out: "The policy of peaceful coexistence and of developing equal, mutually advantageous, and -- still better -- good-neighborly relations with the United States is the general line of our policy. Americans, Soviet people, and peoples in other countries will all benefit from the normalization of relations and their development on an equitable basis." This general line lies at the basis of the Soviet Union's approach to relations with other Western countries too.

OIL EXPORTS ALLOW WESTERN TECHNOLOGY IMPORTS

WA052000 Moscow ARGUMENTY I FAKTY in Russian No 35 (Signed to Press 29 Aug 83) p 8

[Unattributed, untitled response to letter on fuel exports]

[Text] As is known, some fuel is sent abroad from the Soviet Union. Are we doing the right thing in selling so much oil and gas to capitalist countries? Are we not losing here more than we gain?

(Signed) V. Zyuz', Donetsk, A. Malashenko, Tyumen', and others

The development and improvement of the fuel and energy base for our country's national economy is a subject of the CPSU Central Committee's and Soviet Government's constant attention. During the period 1975 through 1982 oil recovery (including gas condensate) increased 122 million tons from 491 million to 613 million tons; recovery of natural gas increased 212 billion cubic meters, from 289 billion to 501 billion cubic meters; and coal increased 17 million tons, from 701 million to 718 million tons. During this period the generation of electric power increased 328 billion kWh, from 1,038 billion to 1,366 billion kWh. In terms of oil recovery (including gas condensate) the USSR is first in the world; in terms of the recovery of coal and natural gas and the generation of electric power it stands in second place. The USSR Energy Program, which -- to use the definition of CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Yu.V. Andropov -- is "the most important document of long-term significance, a kind of GOELRO (former State Commission for the Electrification of Russia (1920) -- Ed) under modern conditions," envisages the further development of the national economy on an up-to-date scientific and technical base for the fuel and energy sectors.

The Soviet Union has reliable natural reserves of various kinds of energy sources and this makes it possible to resolve comprehensively and with consideration of the long term, questions of developing them both to satisfy domestic demand and for export. The 11th Five-Year Plan provides for substantial growth in the production of fuel and energy, including bringing the 1985 recovery of oil (including gas condensate) up to 620-645 million tons, natural gas up to 600-640 billion cubic meters, coal up to 770-800 million tons, and electric power generation up to 1,550-1,600 billion kWh. Here, in accordance with the Energy Program, special attention is being paid to boosted exploitation on the gigantic reserves of natural gas in West Siberia, making it possible to satisfy long-term domestic demand and increase exports. At the same time, the use of petroleum and petroleum products as boiler and furnace fuel is being cut back, despite the fact that oil reserves in West Siberia alone enable increased recovery through the end of this century. The development of nuclear power engineering is proceeding at preferential rates. The 255-305 billion kW increase in the generation of electric power is planned mainly through nuclear fuel, hydropower and the use of coal in the eastern regions of the country. The task of developing the bases of thermonuclear power engineering is being treated as an urgent one.

This line in the development of fuel and energy resources makes it possible to increase exports of gas and also to allocate some of the oil recovered for export. At the same time, the Soviet Union obtains a certain amount of gas and oil from individual countries within the framework of trade and economic cooperation with them.

On the whole, within the USSR fuel and energy balance the proportion of fuel and energy allocated for export (solid fuel, natural gas, petroleum and petroleum products, electric power) does not exceed 15 percent. Here, most export deliveries are made to the socialist CEMA countries within the framework of socialist economic integration, which in the fuel and energy sectors is effected on the basis of long-term, goal-oriented programs for cooperation among the fraternal countries.

Exports of fuel to the capitalist countries promote the development of mutually beneficial commodity turnover with them and the rational use of the opportunities of foreign economic links in order to improve the efficiency of the Soviet economy.

As is known, the development of our country's national economy has been made complicated in recent years not only by crop failures in agriculture because of the weather conditions, but also by the shift of the main centers of the fuel and energy and other sectors of the extraction industry to the east and north, and also by the need in this connection to transport enormous quantities of fuel and energy to the European part of the country. These problems are being successfully resolved. In very short periods, unprecedented in other countries, a powerful oil-and-gas complex has been developed in the inhospitable north of West Siberia and this development is continuing at rapid rates. In 1983 this complex provided 60 percent of all oil recovered in the country (including gas condensate) and most of the gas. The installation of major coal-fired electric power stations is taking place on the base of the enormous coal reserves in the Kansko-Achinsk and Ekibastuz coal basins; major new hydropower stations are being constructed on the rivers of Siberia and the Far East. In all, in 1983 half the country's entire fuel will be produced in Siberia. The world's largest transportation system has been created to insure the fuel and energy resources for the European regions, including power transmission lines and pipelines. During the present 5-year plan another five gas pipelines are being built to deliver gas to the European regions, and one for deliveries of gas for export.

This gigantic amount of construction requires very large capital investments not only directly for the construction of production projects but also to create ab initio the entire corresponding infrastructure associated with their construction and operation, including roads, and also housing and everyday and other construction to insure normal living and working conditions for people. This is being done mainly on the basis of Soviet equipment and technology.

Exporting part of the growing volume of fuel produced makes it possible to obtain from abroad additional resources of equipment and machines both for the fuel and energy sectors and other sectors of the national economy. The use of imported equipment and materials, as, for example, large-diameter pipes for fuel and energy construction sites, eliminates the need to allocate major capital investments to expand their production and divert funds from other branches, and thus insures a saving of embodied labor and time; and it is also in the interests of sector proportionality in the development of the national economy.

The repeated increases in oil prices and corresponding price increases for gas and other energy sources in the world market during the 1970's enable exports of these commodities at nigh effectiveness for the national economy.

The value of exports from the USSR to capitalist countries grew from R0.7 billion in foreign currency in 1970 to R13 billion in 1980, and to more than R17 billion in 1982. In the last 3 years alone, more than R35 billion in freely convertible currencies has been received from the export of fuel to the capitalist countries, and this has made it possible to pay for about 80 percent of all imported goods from these countries, including equipment, machines and means of transportation worth R14.8 billion and large-diameter pipes worth R4.8 billion. The imported machines include R730 million of drilling and geological surveying equipment and R1.1 billion of highway construction equipment and machines, and so forth. The advantage in obtaining energy resources in exchange for the delivery of equipment is also obvious for our partners in the capitalist countries. This kind of mutually advantageous commodity turnover underpins the Soviet Union's foreign policy course aimed at strengthening peace and peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems.

GAS PIPELINE CONSTRUCTION PROGRESS REPORTED

LD051221 Moscow TASS in English 1035 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 5 TASS -- Construction work at the second and third compressor stations of the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline is about to be completed. Their putting into operation will make it possible to increase the daily capacity of the pipleline from 20 to 32 million cubic metres.

Both stations are situated in the Tyumen region. All the equipment has already been installed and pre-start adjustment operations have been initiated several months before the schedule. Both stations will be put into operation in October. They are fitted out with Soviet-made pumps.

Housing was being built in parallel with the construction of the stations. Every amenity has been provided for the personnel of the stations in those communities, which have well-appointed blocks of flats, creches, hospitals, schools and recreational centres.

At present only one compressor station -- the one in Pomary, the Mary Autonomous Republic -- is in operation at the export gas pipeline. Work is in full swing at the 17 more stations which are to be put into operation before the end of this year. Specialists say that they will well ensure the supply of Soviet gas to West European countries planned for 1984.

A large number of compressor stations on the pipeline will be fitted out with Soviet-made 25-megawatt pumps producted in Leningrad.

The other 22 compressor stations on the Siberia-Western Europe pipeline are planned to be completed by the summer of next year. Up to 88 million cubic metres of natural gas a day will be transported by the pump after that.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN REVIEWS FALL HARVESTING WORK

FM050851 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 23 Sep 83 p 1

[N. Osychkin agricultural review: "The Fall Is Hurrying On, Farmer!"]

[Text] According to USSR Central Statistical Administration figures as of 19 September, grain and pulse crops (not counting corn) had been harvested on over 104 million hectares in the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and at interfarm enterprises. That is 91 percent of sowings. Threshing has been carried out on 98.6 million hectares. The harvest and procurement of all types of agricultural crops is underway everywhere.

The inhabitants of many regions of the European part of the country have been delighted by the warm sunny weather during the first two 10-day periods of September. However, the fall is the fall, and cold snaps and rain can suddenly occur, as has happened, for example, in the east of the country, and will then complicate work in the fields and create difficulties with harvesting and transporting the crop. That is why it is important now to make use of every hour of good weather and to mobilize all efforts and means to complete the harvest as quickly as possible and to fulfill the state plans and targets for procurement of grain, feed, and other products.

Some 14 million hectares of grain remain to be harvested. But these are the most difficult hectares, which are mainly found in the country's eastern regions. The collectives of harvesting and transport units and detachments are making special efforts to prevent losses and to increase the harvest and the sale of grain to the state.

The cutting of grain crops is already nearing its end in the Altay. Some 4 million hectares are approaching completion. Leading meachine operators who have already threshed the grain on their own farms have gone to help their neighbors. The combine operators link led by Yu. Novikov from Kurskiy Sovkhoz has acted in this way, for example. The tension is also building up on the grain routes: The kray's farms are shipping out their second million metric tons of grain to the state.

The RSFSR has cut 61 million hectares of grain in all -- 89 percent of the sowings. More than 57 million hectares have been threshed. The combines on many kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Bashkir and Udmurt ASSR's and Chelyabinsk Oblast are quitting the fields. The main attention is being focused on cleaning and drying the grain and sending it to state storehouses in fulfillment of plans and pledges. A considerable quantity of grain has already arrived at the elevators from farms in Saratov, Orenburg, Kuybyshev, and Tyumen Oblasts.

At the same time, mainly as a result of bad weather, three-fourths of the sowings in Irkutsk Oblast still have to threshed; in Krasnoyar Kray and Novosibirsk and Kurgan Oblasts more than half; and in Omsk Oblast one-third. Seeking to prevent losses, in a number of places they are refitting combines with caterpillar tracks, are organizing the turning over of windrows, and are drying seed and commodity grain around the clock. This must be done wherever the harvest risks being spoiled.

In this context the case reported to the editorial office by Petr Kakovkin, team leader at Tyumen Oblast's Velizhanskiy Sovkhoz, is quite incomprehensible. Here they loaded several Kama trucks full of seed rye and sent them to the Tyumen elevators. But the elevators did not accept the grain, and the trucks returned with it. However, the farm does not have driers, and the grain is now at risk.

Kazakhstan has cut 22.9 million hectares of grain crops. This represents 93 percent of the sowings. More than 21.3 million hectares have been threshed.

Here also it is important to take additional measures to very swiftly complete harvesting work in the northern oblasts, to fully protect the crop from deterioration and losses, and to increase grain sales to the state. In organizing the work of truck trailers according to hourly timetables it is essential to raise the productivity of all vehicles.

The harvesting and procurement of hulled crops is continuing. Maritime Kray's Khorolskiy Rayon has obtained a good buckwheat harvest this year. Some 300,000 hectares of rice have been cut in the country, representing 47 percent of the sowings, of which 208,000 hectares have been threshed. The amount of rice threshed on many farms in Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan is heartening, but the same cannot be said of the southern oblasts of the Ukraine, where there is an appreciable shortfall of white grain.

Corn growers have many cares at the moment. Before the frosts come they must finish cutting the corn and making silage from the green matter. Warm weather is favoring the harvesting of ripe corncobs. Some 1.4 million hectares of this crop have already been harvested for grain. Last week yielded an increase of 449,000 hectares in all. The existing potential is enabling this work to be conducted more quickly and grain procurement to be increased.

Some 1.9 million hectares of sunflowers, 45 percent of the sowings, have been harvested. However, the harvesting rate could be even faster. Tambov, Belgorod, Volgograd, and Ulyanovsk Oblasts are experiencing combine stoppages owing to lack of coordination in transport and shortfalls in fuel deliveries to the farms. Signals that reception of sunflowers is being delayed at the elevators in Saratov, Kuybyshev, and Voronezh Oblasts either through the ill-preparedness of storehouses or their absence are causing alarm. Oil-bearing seeds are being poured onto open areas, which can lead to their deterioration.

The beet harvesting process is in full swing. Some 1.3 million hectares of root crops, more than one-third of the sowings, have been lifted. Experience shows that in the dry weather that has now set in it is less important to accelerate the digging than it is to secure high-quality harvesting and the shipment and safekeeping of the raw material for sugar. Lipetsk Oblast's Gryazinskiy Rayon is still harvesting the beets by hand after the machinery has moved on. Anti-erosion cultivators, which bring the root crops remaining in the soil to the surface, are playing an important role here. Everywhere the rule must be that only those fields where not a single root crop remains can be considered harvested.

Farmers in the Central Asian republics and Azerbaijan are stepping up the pace of the cotton harvest. The machines have been going into action now that the plants have been defoliated. The procurement centers have already received over 1.3 million metric tons of raw cotton. The pulling of the long-stemmed flax is underway on the last few thousand hectares.

More than 1.8 million hectares -- or two-thirds of the crop -- of potatoes have been lifted. Some 613,000 hectares -- or nearly half the sown area -- of vegetables have been harvested. An ever-increasing quantity of vegetables, fruit, and grapes are being delivered to working people's tables.

Rural workers are preparing a nourishing winter's feed for the livestock. Some 104.7 million metric tons of coarse and succulent feed in terms of feed units have been laid in. That is 78 percent of the plan. More hay, haylage, and silage have been procured than last year. The utmost effort must be made to lay in as much silage and mixed silage as possible and to store root crops, sugar beet haulms, and vegetable and melon waste products.

Special attention must be paid to next year's harvest. To date 28.6 million hectares of winter crops have been sown. This is 71 percent of the plan figure. In most areas mineral fertilizers have been applied to the rows of crops at the same time. Some 42.6 million hectares of fall plowing has been done -- that is approximately 38 percent of the plan. To be blunt, the indicator is low. However, the fall will not wait -- it is hurrying farmers along with increasing persistence.

CSA DATA ON RSFSR AUTUMN FIELD WORK PROGRESS

LD051102 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] The RSFSR CSA reports on the course of autumn field work today. Over to our commentator Aleksandr Ruvinskiy:

I will present to you the principal data made available to the editorial by the statisticians.

The gathering of grain crops is continuing in Siberia. Machine operators have to work in complicated conditions: In places the frost is already reaching 7-8 degrees. However, there is no snow, and threshing can be carried out everywhere. Grain in this area remains to be gathered from an area of about 3 million hectares.

In the European part of the republic the harvesting of late crops is taking place. It is taking place early, and is quite well organized. For example, the plan for lifting beet has been fulfilled by 85 percent. However, a significant quantity of it has accumulated in the fields. Thirty-seven thousand trucks are engaged in transporting the roots in the republic, but they are not being used everywhere in the most rational way. Many procurement points were not fully prepared for intensive work. There are also quite a few cases of sugar works not fulfilling their daily quotas for processing the raw product. All this has caused millions of metric tons of lifted roots to accumulate in the fields, which in turn leads to significant losses of sugar.

The work in potato plantations has rapidly reached completion. In total throughout the republic only 100,000 hectares of tubers remain to be lifted. On an area such as this they can be lifted in the shortest possible time. The gathering of flax has been practically completed, and the selling of fiber has been practically completed, and the selling of fiber to the state is now taking place. The highest yield of flax fiber and seeds has been obtained in Smolensk Oblast. It should be said that this year the flax planting areas here were noticeably widened, all the crops were assigned to special teams, and new technology was applied extensively. This proved the basis of the flax-growers' success.

Concerning the foundations of the next harvest, we have already reported that in the North Caucasus the winter sowing was being delayed due to absence of moisture in the soil. Rain has now fallen in a number of areas here, and the sowing rates have gone up. In total, winter crops have been planted on almost 20 million hectares. The plowing of winter fallows is also continuing. Less than one-third of the planned areas remains to be plowed.

TASS REPORTS 5 OCT LAUNCH OF COSMOS-1502

LD060722 Moscow TASS in English 0715 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 6 TASS -- The Soviet Union launched on Wednesday an earth satellite of the Cosmos series, Cosmos-1502, intended to continue space exploration.

The satellite has been put in orbit with the following parameters: initial period of revolution -- 92.3 minutes; maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 411 kilometres; minimum distance -- 372 kilometres; inclination of the orbit -- 75.9 degrees.

The on-board equipment is functioning normally.

TASS REPORTS LENINGRAD SYMPOSIUM ON CYBERNETICS

LD042322 Moscow TASS in English 1544 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Leningrad October 4 TASS -- The first symposium of the International Federation of Automatic Control (IFAC) has opened in Leningrad today. The symposium on the industrial use of articifical intellect systems is being held with the participation of representatives of research centres of the USSR, the CMEA member-states, as well as Britain, Italy, Portugal, the USA, France, the FRG and Sweden.

Even if a computer is fitted out with 15,000 million transistors (equal to the number of human brain cells) the machine will never reach the creative capacity of human intellect, but will be only able to imitate it in a measure, prominent Soviet cybernetics expert Germogen Pospelov said. Nevertheless, he told the symposium, already at the present-day level of development of electronic computers, it is possible to predict the appearance of computers of new generations, which will be able, without the assistance of intermediaries -- mathematicians and programmers -- to talk, receive assignments and issue decisions in the oral speech mode on any branches of science. This is particularly topical in connection with the new level in development of production -- the creation of integrated industrial complexes, including robotized systems, capable of self-adjusting and producing the most sophisticated products obeying verbal commands.

Addressing the opening session of the symposium, IFAC President Gabor Vamos (Hungary) pointed out the great contribution of Soviet scientists to developing problems of a new generation of electronic computers. To illustrate this he referred to the successful activities of the Leningrad Research Computer Center of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, which won world-wide acclaim. The research centre has, in particular, developed and widely introduced electronic method of medicinal diagnosing, long-term socio-economic forecasting on the basis of mathematical models and intensive work is carried out on integrated industrial complexes.

The computers of the Leningrad centre are linked by communication lines with many cities of this country and, through Budapest, also with the academies of sciences of the CMEA member-countries, which ensures a most effective use of the data banks accumulated here.